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WEST KIRBY CHURCH, CHESHIRE.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

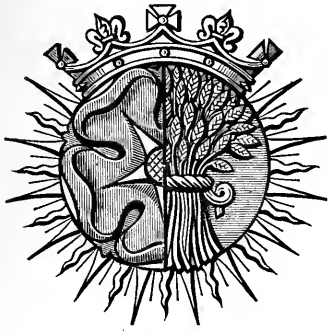
HISTORIC SOCIETY

OF

Lancashire and Cheshire.

FOR THE YEAR 1885.—VOLUME XXXVII.

NEW SERIES.—VOLUME I.



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The thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered, to THOMAS TWANBROOK GLAZEBROOK, Esq., for presenting the engraving of the seal of Adam fitz Hugh de Thvenebrockys; to EDMUND KIRBY, Esq., for making the drawing of the doorway to the tower of West Kirby Church; and to PAUL LANGE, Esq., for negatives of the photographs of the same doorway, and of the view of West Kirby Church.

The present Volume has been prepared for the press by R. D. RADCLIFFE, Esq., M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, Hon. Secretary. The authors of papers alone are responsible for the facts and opinions expressed in their respective communications.

The badge on the title page and cover of this volume represents a dimidiated Lancaster Rose and Cheshire Wheatsheaf, irradiated, and ensigned with a Royal Coronet. It has been adapted from a royal badge of the 16th century, by J. PAUL RYLANDS, Esq., F.S.A.

COUNCIL AND OFFICERS, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

President.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.

Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS GLAZEBROOK RYLANDS, F.S.A., *Ex-President.*
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.
SIR JAMES PICTON, F.S.A.
FRANCIS JAMES BAILEY, M.D., L.R.C.P.
JOSEPH MAYER, F.S.A.
JOHN RUSKIN, LL.D.

Members of Council.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1885.

J. E. BAILEY, F.S.A.
LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.S.A.
GEORGE GRAZEBROOK, F.S.A.*
CHARLES POTTER.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1886.

W. A. ABRAM.
JOHN HARGREAVES.
H. H. HOWORTH, F.S.A.
W. O. ROPER.

TO SERVE TO END OF 1887.

B. L. BENAS, J.P.
JAMES BROMLEY.
J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A.
J. P. RYLANDS, F.S.A.

Treasurer.

JOHN G. JACOB.†

Hon. Librarian.

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Hon. Curator.

J. HARRIS GIBSON.

Hon. Secretaries.

E. M. HANCE, LL.B., AND R. D. RADCLIFFE, M.A.

Hon. Assistant Secretary.

T. N. MORTON.

* Retired before the close of his term of office.
† Died before the close of his term of office.

Officers of the Society since commencement.

Presidents.

1. Right Hon. Francis, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord-Lieut. of Lancashire - - - - - - - - - - 1848.
2. Right Hon. Charles William, 3rd Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieut. of Lancashire - - - - - - - - - 1854.
3. General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., D.C.L. - - 1855.
4. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P. - - - - 1863.
5. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c. - - - - - - - - - 1866.
6. Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., &c. - - - - - 1869.
7. The Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Dean of Chester - - 1875.
8. Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., &c. - - - - 1879.
9. RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER - - - 1885.

Secretaries.

1848. Rev. A. Hume. LL.D., &c., and H. C. Pidgeon, Esq.
1851. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c., and Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.
1854. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c.

		Assistant Secretaries.
1855.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c.	Thomas G. Wedgwood, Esq.
1856.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c.	W. W. Rundell, Esq.
1857.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c.	J. H. Genn, Esq.
1864.	Nicholas Waterhouse, Esq.	J. H. Genn, Esq.
1867.	David Buxton, F.R.S.L.	Charles Dyall, Esq.
1875.	David Buxton, F.R.S.L.	[Arthur Wakefield, Esq.]
1876.	David Buxton, F.R.S.L.	Eugenio Londini, Esq.
1877.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	Eugenio Londini, Esq.
1882.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	T. N. Morton, Esq.
1884.	E. M. HANCE, LL.B. / R. D. RADCLIFFE, M.A.	T. N. MORTON, Esq.

Treasurers.

1848. Thomas Avison, F.S.A.
1860. William Burke, Esq.
1867. JOHN G. JACOB, Esq.

	Librarians.	Curators.
1848.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1851.	Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.	Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.
1859.	David Buxton, F.R.S.L.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1867.	Nicholas Waterhouse, Esq.	A. C. Gibson, F.S.A.
1869.	Nicholas Waterhouse, Esq.	H. Ecroyd Smith, Esq.
1871.	John R. Hughes, Esq.	H. Ecroyd Smith, Esq.
1875.	John R. Hughes, Esq.	J. Harris Gibson, Esq.
1876.	C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.	J. Harris Gibson, Esq.
1877.	E. M. Hance, LL.B., &c.	J. Harris Gibson, Esq.
1880.	*(Offices abolished.)*	
1885.	W. THOMPSON WATKIN, ESQ.	J. HARRIS GIBSON, ESQ.

N.B.—It is requested that notice be given to the Secretary of any errors, change of address, or death.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

FOR THE YEAR 1885 (SESSION XXXVII.

The names of Life Members are printed in **Clarendon Type**, and those of Resident Members have an asterisk attached.

Date of Election.	
1872. Dec. 12	Abram, W. A. 42 Adelaide terrace, Preston New Road, Blackburn.
1877. Feb. 22	Adshead, George Haward. Fern Villas, 94 Bolton road, Pendleton, Manchester.
1871. Jan. 12	Andrew Frank. Apsley Place, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1877. Dec. 13	Axon, W. E. A. 66, Murray street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
1865. Nov. 2	*Bailey, Francis James, M.D., L.R.C.P. 51 Grove street, Liverpool, *Vice-President.*
1876. Dec. 14	Bailey, John Eglington, F.S.A. Egerton Villa, Stretford, Manchester.
1862. Mar. 6	**Bazley, Sir Thomas, Bart.**, M.P. Eyford Park, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.
1849. Dec. 6	Beamont, William. Orford Hall, Warrington.
1848. Nov. 23	Bell, Henry, J.P. Greenfield, West Kirby, Cheshire.
1875. Feb. 4	*Bellew, Thomas Acheson, F.S.A. 23 Canning street, Liverpool.
1864. Dec. 1	*Benas, B. L., J.P. 5 Prince's Avenue, Liverpool.
1880. Jan. 8	*Bendall, Herbert. The College, Lodge lane, Liverpool.
1884. Nov. 13	Bennett, Henry. Rock Cottage, Bedminster, Bristol.

Date of Election.	
1870. April 7	Blackburn Free Library.
1883. Mar. 8	Blundell, Rev. T. B. H., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Halsall Rectory, Ormskirk.
1848. Nov. 23	*Blundell, Thomas Weld, J.P. Ince Blundell Hall, Great Crosby.
1853. Dec. 15	Bossi, Arthur. Care of Thompson, Melly & Co., Brown's Buildings, Liverpool.
1877. Dec. 13	Boulton, I. W. Stamford House, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1881. Dec. 1	Bourne, Robert W. 18 Hereford square, London, S.W.
1858. April 15	*Bower, Anthony, J.P. Riversdale, Seaforth, Liverpool.
1871. Mar. 23	*Brakell, Thomas Forster. 58 Dale street, Liverpool.
1876. April 20	*Bromley, James. The Homestead, Lathom, Ormskirk.
1851. Mar. 6	**Brooke, Sir Richard, Bart.** Norton Priory, Runcorn.
1868. Feb. 6	**Brooks, Sir William Cunliffe,** Bart., F.S.A. Barlow Hall, Manchester.
1872. April 4	**Broughton, Frederick.** Hamilton, Canada.
1875. Mar. 4	*Brown, Alexander Hargreaves, M.P., J.P. Druid's Cross, Wavertree, Liverpool.
1884. Nov. 13	*Brown Charles D. Stone Hive, West Kirby.
1881. Jan. 27	Burnley Literary and Scientific Club. Burnley. (James Kay, Honorary Secretary.)
1879. Jan. 9	Caraher, Hugh. Torquay.
1885. Jan. 22	Caröe, W. D. 10 Portsea place, London, W.
1879. Jan. 9	Cheetham Library, Manchester (per Richard Hanby).
1885. Jan. 22	Chester, the Bishop of. The Palace, Deeside, Chester, *President.*
1874. Dec. 10	*Clark Henry. C 7 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.
1859. April 14	**Clement, Leonard.** Forest View, Nelson-in-Marsden, Burnley.

Date of Election.	
1855. May 24	*__Comber, Thomas,__ J.P. B 13 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.
1885. April 16	*Cross, Samuel. 5 Rock lane, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
1848. Nov. 23	Crosse, Thomas Bright. Shawe Hill, Chorley.
1872. April 4	Crossley, John. Beachwood, Arnscote, Carnforth.
1850. May 2	*Dawson, Thomas, M.D. 26 Rodney street, Liverpool.
1862. Mar. 6	**Derby, The Earl of,** K.G. Knowsley, Liverpool, *Vice-President.*
1857. April 23	**Devonshire, The Duke of,** K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S. Chatsworth, Derbyshire, *Vice-President.*
1873. Dec. 11	Dixon, James. Ormskirk.
1881. Mar. 10	Dodd, Rev. Henry Russell, M.A., Honorary Canon of Chester. Stretton Vicarage, near Warrington.
1880. Nov. 18	*Duff, E. Gordon. Park Nook, Prince's Park, Liverpool.
1879. Dec. 11	Dun, John. Rock Villas, Latchford, Warrington.
1873. Dec. 11	Earwaker, John Parsons, M.A., F.S.A. Pensarn, Abergele, North Wales.
1872. April 4	Ebury, The Lord. 35 Park street, Grosvenor square, London, W.
1862. Mar. 6	*Edwards, Edward E., J.P. Adelaide Buildings, Chapel street, Liverpool.
1851. Jan. 7	**Egerton of Tatton, The Lord.** Rostherne Manor, Knutsford.
1848. Nov. 23	Evans, Edward. Bronwylfa, Wrexham.
1872. Sept. 5	Evans, Joseph. Haydock Grange, St. Helens.
1878. Jan. 10	Fairclough, John. Warrington.
1871. Jan. 12	**Ferguson, William,** F.C.S., F.G.S., F.R.S.E. Kilmundy House, near Mintlaw, N.B.
	ffarington, Miss. Worden Hall, Preston.
1880. April 1	Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A. The Heights, Rochdale.

Date of Election.	
1857. May 7	**Frackleton, Rev. S. S.** Glenone Rectory, Port Glenone, County Antrim, Ireland.
1853. Dec. 15	**Franks, Augustus Woollaston,** F.R.S., F.S.A. British Museum, London.
1877. April 19	Gardiner, F. W. Preston Banking Company, Ormskirk.
1875. Jan. 7	**Garnett, William.** Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
1848. Nov. 23	*Gaskell, John Rooth, J.P. 1 Falkner Square, Liverpool.
1880. Nov. 18	Gatty, A. S. Rouge Dragon, Herald's College, London.
1875. Dec. 5	Gatty, Charles Tindal, F.S.A.
1870. April 7	Geddes, D. Free Library, Blackburn.
1867. April 11	*Genn, John Hawke. 14 Sydenham Avenue, Liverpool.
1885. Jan. 22	*Gibson, J. Harris. Renshaw street, Liverpool, *Hon. Curator.*
1879. April 17	Gibson, Rev. T. E. 72 Liverpool road, Birkdale, Southport.
1862. Mar. 6	**Gladstone, Right Hon. William Ewart,** M.P. Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, *Vice-President.*
1873. April 17	Gratrix, Samuel. Alport Town, Deansgate, Manchester.
1881. Jan. 27	*Gray, Rev. Andrew E. P. The Rectory, Wallasey, Cheshire.
1862. Dec. 4	**Green, John Henry.** Buenos Ayres.
1880. Nov. 18	Greenall, Henry. Grappenhall Hall, Warrington.
1880. Dec. 2	Greenall, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Hon. Canon of Chester. Grappenhall Rectory, Warrington.
1854. Aug. 31	Grenside, Rev. William Bent. Melling Vicarage, Lancaster.
1874. Dec. 10	*Hance, E. M., LL.B. School Board Office, Dale Street, Liverpool, *Hon. Secretary.*
1856. Mar. 6	Hardwick, Charles. 72 Talbot street, Moss-side, Manchester.

Date of Election.	
1883. Jan. 25	*Hargreaves, John. Ravenswood, Rock Ferry.
1857. April 23	**Hartington, The Marquess of,** M.P. Devonshire House, 78 Piccadilly, London.
1864. Dec. 8	Heald, Thomas. Greenfield House, Billinge, Wigan.
1877. Feb. 8	Heginbotham, Henry. Millgate, Stockport.
1848. Nov. 23	**Heywood, James,** F.R.S., F.S.A. 26 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W.
1872. Sept. 5	**Hinmers, W.** Cleveland House, Lancaster road, Eccles, Manchester.
1871. Jan. 12	Hirst, John. Ladcastle, Dobcross, Saddleworth, Manchester.
1881. Dec. 15	Hodgkin, Thomas. Benwelldene, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
1860. Jan. 12	*Holden, Adam. 48 Church street, Liverpool.
1856. Dec. 18	**Holden, Thomas.** Springfield, Bolton.
1872. Jan. 11	*Holme, James. 10 Huskisson street, Liverpool.
1854. Sept. 24	*Holt, William Durning, J.P. Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool.
1872. Sept. 5	*Hornby, Thomas Dyson. Olive Mount, Mill Lane, Wavertree, Liverpool.
1879. Dec. 11	Howorth, Henry H., F.S.A. Derby House, Eccles, Manchester.
1856. Dec. 4	*Howell, Edward. 26 Church street, Liverpool.
1854. April 6	Hughes, Thomas, F.S.A. Grove Terrace, Chester.
1851.	Humberston, Philip Stapleton. Glan y Wern, Denbigh.
1870. Feb. 10	Hyde, John.
1848. Nov. 23	Jacson, Charles R. Barton Hall, Preston.
1882.	James, Francis. 190 Cromwell road, South Kensington, London.
1881. Jan. 27	Jones, T. R. Bank House, Market Drayton.
1863. Nov. 5	*King, John Thomson. 4 Clayton square, Liverpool.
1872. April 4	Lathom, The Earl of. Lathom House, Ormskirk.

Date of Election.	
1872. Sept. 5	***Ledward, Septimus,** J.P. Hill Bark, Frankby, Birkenhead.
1880. Jan. 8	Lightfoot, John E. Quarry Hill, Accrington.
1862. Mar. 6	*McCorquodale, Col. George, J.P. The Willows, Newton-le-Willows.
1858. April 15	*McInnes, John. 23 Lightbody street, Liverpool.
1885. Jan. 22	Mansell, Rev. John. 12 Kremlin drive, Stoneycroft, Liverpool.
1864. Dec. 1	Marson, James. Hill Cliffe, Warrington.
1872. Sept. 5	**Mason, Hugh,** M.P. Groby Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1874. Feb. 18	*Mawdsley, James Platt. 4 Castle street, Liverpool.
1848. Nov. 23	***Mayer, Joseph,** F.S.A., F.R.S.N.A. Pennant House, Bebington, Cheshire.
1880. Dec. 2	Monk, James B. Lingard, M.A. Belmore Park, Chasewater, Southsea.
1849. Nov. 8	Moore, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Midleton College, County Cork, Ireland.
1880. April 1	Morris, Claude John. The Mount, Altrincham.
1885. Mar. 19	***Morton, T. N.** 2 Gladstone road, Edge Hill, Liverpool.
1848. Nov. 23	**Moss, Rev. John James,** LL.D. East Lydford Rectory, Somerset.
1857. Jan. 15	**Naylor, Richard Christopher,** J.P. Kelmarsh Hall, Northampton.
1874. Dec. 10	Nicholson, Edward Joseph. Beaumont, Hawkshead street, Southport.
1848. Nov. 23	Nicholson, James, F.S.A. Thelwall Hall, Warrington.
1881. Dec. 15	Odgers, Rev. James Edwin, M.A., Fellow of University College, London.
1880. Jan. 8	Paley, Edward G. Lancaster.
1871. Jan. 12	Patterson, James, C.E., F.G.S. 11 Palmyra square, Warrington.

Date of Election.	
1883. Mar. 8	Parkinson, William James. Myerscough House, Garstang.
1871. Feb. 9	Pearson, John E., J.P. Golborne Park, Newton-le-Willows.
1860. Mar. 21	**Petty, Thomas Shaw.** 51, Boundary road, London, N.W.
1849. Jan. 6	*Picton, Sir James Allanson, J.P., F.S.A. Sandy Knowe, Wavertree, Liverpool, *Vice-President.*
1877. Dec. 13	Pierpoint, Robert, M.A. Wyndham Club, St. James' square, London, W.
1848. Nov. 23	Pilkington, James. Park Place House, Blackburn.
1853. Feb. 10	**Platt, Robert.** Stalybridge.
1878. Feb. 7	*Potter, Charles. 101 Miles street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.
1879. Jan. 8	*Radcliffe, Richard Duncan, M.A. Darley, Old Swan, Liverpool, *Hon. Secretary.*
1879. Dec. 11	*Rathbone, Philip Henry, J.P. Greenbank Cottage, Wavertree, Liverpool.
1874. Dec. 10	*Rathbone, Samuel Greg, J.P. Croxteth drive, Sefton park, Liverpool.
1855. Dec. 20	Robin, Rev. P. R., M.A., Hon. Canon of Chester. Woodchurch, Birkenhead.
1876. April 20	Roper, William O. Eadenbreck, Lancaster.
1870. Nov. 3	Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A. 25 Stanley Gardens, Belsize Park, Hampstead, London, N.W.
1854. Sept. 25	Rylands, Peter, M.P. Massey Hall, Warrington.
1854. Dec. 13	Rylands, Thomas Glazebrook, F.S.A. Highfields, Thelwall, Warrington, *Vice-President.*
1874. Dec. 10	Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. Society of Biblical Archæology, 11 Hart street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.
1872. Mar. 21	**Salisbury, The Marquess of.** Hatfield, Herts.
1874. Dec. 10	***Salthouse, Rev. Robert.** St. James' Parsonage, West Derby, Liverpool.
1872. Sept. 5	*Sefton, The Earl of, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire. Croxteth Hall, Liverpool.

Date of Election.	
1853. June 2	**Sharp, William.** 29 Albert Gate, Hyde Park, London.
1879. Dec. 11	Sherratt, James S. Bold street, Warrington.
	Smith, E. W. B. District Co-operative Society, Bury.
1863. April 16	**Smith, Henry Ecroyd.** Redmire, Bedale, Yorkshire.
1856. Jan. 3	**Staniforth, Rev. Thomas.** Storrs Hall, Windermere.
1880. April 1	Stanning, Rev. Joseph Heaton. The Vicarage, Leigh, Lancashire.
1884. Nov. 13	Starkie, Lieut.-Colonel Le Gendre Nicholas. Huntroyd, Burnley, Lancashire.
1876. April 6	*Stewart, Rev. Alexander, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. 29 Sandon street, Liverpool.
	Stockport Free Public Library. Stockport.
1880. Nov. 18	Taylor, Henry. Lavenham House, Nelson street, Manchester.
1872. Sept. 5	**Taylor, James.** Whitley Hall, Wigan.
1867. Jan 17	**Thorp, Henry.** Alderhurst, Marlborough Road, Sale, Manchester.
1879. Mar. 6	Turner, William. 2 Winton terrace, Stoke-on-Trent.
1848. Nov. 23	**Varty, Thomas.** Stag Stones, Penrith.
1869. Dec. 16	Vaudrey, Benjamin Llewellyn. Tushingham Hall, Whitchurch.
1872. Dec. 12	Veevers, R. Woningworth, Fulwood Park, Preston.
1873. Dec. 11	**Waddington, W. A.** 16 Piccadilly road, Burnley.
1867. Dec. 12	*Walmsley, Gilbert G. 50 Lord street, Liverpool.
1851. Mar. 6	Warburton, Rowland Eyles Egerton. Arley Hall, Northwich, Cheshire.
1849. Feb. 1	*Webster, George. 6 York Buildings, Dale street, Liverpool; and Overchurch Hill, Upton, Cheshire.

Date of Election.	
1856. Jan. 3	**Welton, Thomas A.** 6 Offerton road, London, S.W.
1862. Mar. 13	Westminster, The Duke of, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire. Eaton Hall, Chester.
1851. Oct. 9	Whitley, Rev. John, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Newton-in-Makerfield Rectory, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.
1879. Dec. 11	Willett, Henry. Arnold House, Brighton.
1861. Feb. 14	Wilson, J. M. Hardshaw street, St. Helens.
1885. Nov. 26	*Wilson, W. Forshaw. Laxton, Mount road, Liscard.
1850. Mar. 4	**Winmarleigh, The Lord.** Winmarleigh House, Garstang.
1865. Dec. 7	**Wood, Richard Henry,** F.S.A. Penrhos House, Rugby.
1855. May 7	**Woodhouse, John George.** Burg Hill, Hereford.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1885. Nov. 26	*Atherton, Webster. 8 Victoria park, Walton.
1880. Oct. 5	*Watkin, W. T. 242 West Derby road, L'pool.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1854. Sept. 27	Babington, Charles Cardale, F.R.S., F.S.A. 5 Brookside, Cambridge.
1880. Oct. 5	Burke, Sir John Bernard, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. The Castle, Dublin.
1855. Feb. 1	Clarke, Joseph, F.S.A. The Roos, Saffron-Walden, Essex.
1875. Jan. 7	Coughtrey. Millen. London street, Otago, New Zealand.

Date of Election.	
1880. Oct. 5	Dean, John Ward. 18 Somerset street, Boston, Mass. United States of America.
1870. Sept. 13	Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, C.B. The Camp, Sunningdale, Berkshire.
1870. Sept. 13	Huxley, Thomas Henry, LL.D., F.R.S. 4 Marlborough place, St. John's Wood, London.
1854. Sept. 27	Latham, R. Gordon, M.D. 96 Disraeli road, Putney, London.
1870. Sept. 13	Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. High Elms, Hayes, Beckenham, Kent.
1852. Dec. 9	MacAdam, Robert. 18 College square East, Belfast.
1854. Sept. 27	Owen, Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.S. Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park.
1880. Oct. 5	Ruskin, John, LL.D. Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire, *Vice-President.*
1851. Feb. 6	Smith, Charles Roach, F.R.S. Temple place, Strood, Kent.
1870. Sept. 13	Stokes, George Gabriel, LL.D. Pembroke College, Cambridge.
1870. Sept. 13	Tyndall, John, F.R.S. 21 Albemarle street, London.
1870. Jan. 20	Walcott, Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles, 58 Belgrave road, London, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

TWENEBROKES, OR TWANBROOK, OF APPLETON, GRAPPENHALL, AND DARESBURY, IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER, A.D. 1170 TO 1831.

By John Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

(Read 26th November, 1885.)

A FAMILY which was possessed of "a local habitation and "a name" so early as the reign of Henry II., even though it was not what is generally known as a distinguished one, will probably excite the interest of the local antiquary, if it does not claim the attention of the general reader. The race which forms the subject of the present paper continued in the same township for the long period of almost seven centuries, and, apparently, during the whole of that time its principal members held on "the even tenor of their way" as minor gentry or substantial yeomen, fairly well-to-do in the world.

The Twenebrokes took their name from a place in the Cheshire township of Appleton which lay "between" certain "brooks," and the name still remains in the township, in a place called "Twambrook Brow."* It seems very probable that the

* Mr. Beamont's *Account of Appleton*, p. 19.

Twenebrokes and their near neighbours the Middlehursts both sprang from the same stock as the Boydells, who were lords of Grappenhall, and so became possessed of estates in the same district.

The spelling of the name has so many quaint forms that the subjoined list is probably worthy of notice :—

IN THE EARLY CHARTERS.

Thvenebrockys.	Thvenebrokys.	Thvenebrox.
Thenebroc.	Twenebrokes.	Twenbrocs.
Twynbroks.	Twynbrokes.	Twenebrokys.

SINCE 1580.

Twanbrook.	Twanborough.	Twambrookes.
Twanbrooke.	Twaynbrook.	Twambroocke.
Twanbrooks.	Twaynbrooks.	Twambroks.
Twanbrookes.	Twynsbrooke.	Twamebrooke.
Twanbrocks.	Twambrook.	Twamebrookes.
Twenbrooke.	Twambrooke.	Twembrookes.
Twenbrookes.	Twambrooks.	Twine-Brooke.

Our earliest knowledge of the family is obtained from a series of very ancient deeds (of which abstracts are given below), in the possession of Mr. Beamont. From them we learn that William le Boydell granted to Radulf fitz Hugh de Twenebrokes certain moor and land in the vill of Twenebrokes, to hold to himself and his heirs; the grantor reserving to himself and "his "men in Gropenhale" the right of taking certain estovers.*

In charter No. 2, which is sealed with the quaint and primitive seal of Adam, son of Hugh de Thvenebrox, we have a grant of lands to one Hugh, son of Radulf de Lacheford, who was very probably a son of Radulf fitz Hugo de Twenebrokes, and therefore nephew to the grantor. This subinfeudation was confirmed by Adam de Twenebrokes' superior lord, William le Boydell, by charter No. 3.

We next come to a grant of the right of feeding swine in the

* *Estovers* were firebote, ploughbote, housebote, and haybote—*i.e.*, the right of taking the necessary wood, &c., for the use or furniture of a house or farm, off another person's estate.

woods, made by William, son of William le Boydell, to John de Twenebrokes and his heirs (charter No. 5), and reference is made to Richard de Twenebrokes, another member of the family, who may have been, and probably was, a brother of Hugh de Lacheford and of the grantee, John de Twenebrokes.

Charter No. 9 is the most curious of the series. Writing of it, Mr. Beamont says*:—"They were liegemen of the Boydells, "from whom they had received their estates, and one of them "Roger fitz John de Twenebrokys, who had been a faithful "retainer of William le Boydell, on Sunday next after the "Assumption of the Virgin, in 3 Edward II. (1309), received "from him a curious charter by which he covenanted with Roger "and his heirs that in return for the good service Roger had "rendered him, he would yearly and every year at Christmas, "during life, at his manor of Gropenhale, find him and them "with such a supertunic and hood as he William and his heirs "should wear. The supertunic was an upper garment like a "surcoat, made of a strong material and fitted for winter wear. "The times were very simple when the lord could make and "the vassal accept such a grant of clothing in payment for "honourable and by no means menial services."

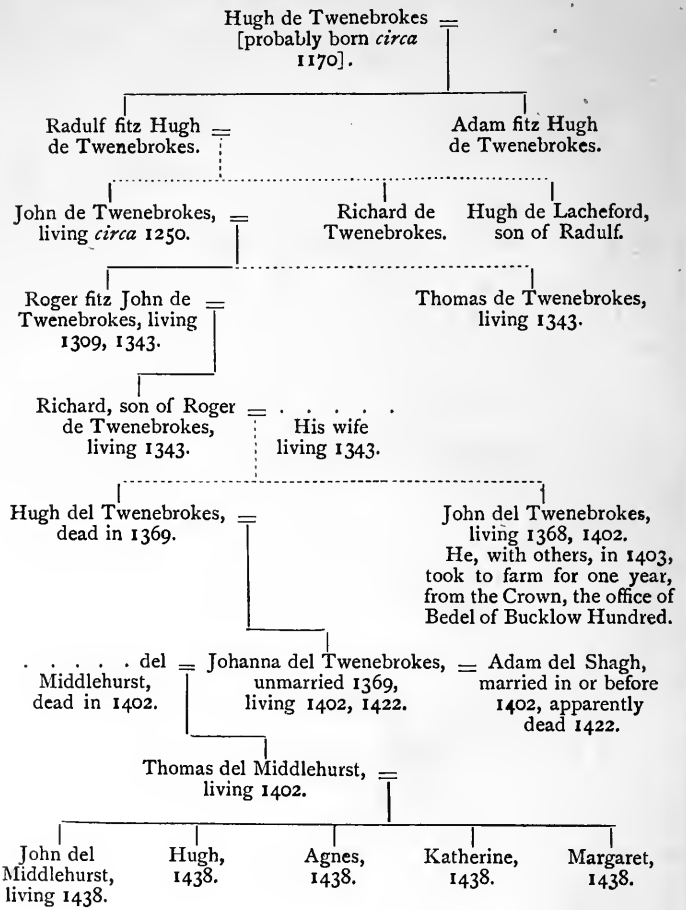
This Roger, son of John de Twenebrokes was, no doubt, the same person as Roger de Twenebrokes, who, in 1343, by charter No. 10, leased property to his son Richard and his wife; and Thomas, who is a witness to the charter, was possibly Roger's brother.

Richard de Twenebroke, just named, there is every reason to suppose was the father of Hugh de Twenebrokes, who was dead in 1369, leaving a daughter Johanna del Twenebrokes, living in 1368, 1402, and 1422 (charters Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14). She had two husbands, and by the former she was the mother of Thomas del Middlehurst, to whom she conveyed her interest in the Twenebrokes estate; and the Middlehursts resettled the property in 1438, with the remainders set out in charter No. 15.

* *Account of Appleton*, p. 19, where the name is misprinted Adam fitz Hugh de Twenebrokys.

The charters, therefore, yield the following pedigree :—

Twenebrokes of Twenebrokes within Appleton.



The materials at hand will not enable us to continue the pedigree further at this point, and there is a hiatus of more than a century between Johanna del Twenebroke and Richard Twambrook, of Grappenhall, who begins the subjoined pedigree. Of this pedigree it must be stated that, being mainly compiled from parish registers, it needs confirmation, although it is impro-

Pedigree of Twanbrook.

. . . . Tw

Richard Twambrook. Bur. at Grappenhall, 19 July, 1579. =

Robert Twambrook, of Grappenhall. Bur. there 7 Dec., 1604.

Thomas Twanbrook, of Grappenhall, gent. A freeholder in 1579 (*Visit. Chesh. Harl. Soc.*, p. 12). Will dated Aug. 6, Jac. I.; pr. at Chester, 25 Nov., 1608. Bur. at G., 29 Aug., 1608. =

Clemence, widow of . . . Merry. Marr. at G., 7 Aug., 1581; bur. there, 30 Feb. (*sic.*), 1624-5.

John Twambrook. =

Elizabeth. Bapt. at G., 7 Feb., 1596-7.

Sibil. Marr. at G., 6 Aug., 158 to John Sothern of Thelwall.

Robert Twembrookes, of Appleton, yeoman, son of Thomas. Bapt. at G., 14 Nov., 1588; bur. there, 8 Apl., 1656. Not mentioned in his father's will. =

Alice (?).

Jane. Bapt. at G., 2 Nov., 1585.

Elizabeth. Bapt at G., 30 Aug., 1582.

One of these was the wife of William Morris, of Morris Brook, Grappenhall.

Clemence. Bapt. at G., 26 Nov. 1591; bur. there, 2 May, 1615.

Ba 15 2. to tc

Margaret Cross. Bur. at G., 14 Jan., 1670-71. Marr. licence dated 10 Jan., 1665-6. =

Thomas Twanbrook, of Appleton, yeoman. Bapt. at G., 26 Apl., 1640; bur. there, 29 Sept., 1700. =

Elizabeth. Bur. at G., 8 Jan., 1708-9.

S Bur 28 Ju

["Widow Hatton, now in 1666, in Latchford. (Si

Robert Twambrook. Bapt. at G., 6 Dec., 1666.

Nathan. Bapt. at G., 16 Mar., 1678-9; bur. there, 12 Feb., 1690-1.

Thomas. Bur. at G., 10 June, 1679.

Thomas Twanbrook, of Appleton, yeoman. Bapt. at G., 20 Nov., 1681; bur. there, 19 Mar., 1722-3. =

Thomas Twanbrook, of Appleton, yeoman. Born *circa* 1712. Bur. at G., 24 April, 1759. =

Mary Hodgkinson. Marr. by licence at Warrington Parish Church, 23 June, 1742. Bur. at G., 30 Jan., 1758.

Thomas Twanbrook, of Appleton, gent. Born *circa* 1748. Died 21 Feb, and bur. at G. 26 Feb., 1831. Æt. 84. =

Mary, dau. of . . . . Knowles, of Massey Brook, Thelwall. Born *circa* 1758. Died 14 Mar., and bur. at G. 18 Mar., 1790. Æt. 34.

Mary T Bur. 12 Jan

Mary. Died unmarried, 9 May, 1838. Æt. 62.

Thomas Kirkland Glazebrook, Esq., of Warrington, Capt. Local Militia, F.L.S., &c. Born 4 June, 1780. Died at Southport, 18 Jan., 1855. Bur. at Wallasey Church, Co. Chester. =

Elizabeth Twanbrook. Born 16 April, 1778. Marr. at Great Budworth, 23 May, 1801. Died at "Claughton Firs," Birkenhead, 24 Apl., 1844. Bur. at Wallasey, Co. Chester.

Twambrook. =

Joan Twambrook.
Bur. at G., 7 Sep., 1575.

Edward Twanbrookes, of Great Sankey, husbandman. Will dated 21 Nov., 1598; pr. at Chester, 2 Dec., 1598. = Joane.

nne.
at G.,
., 1588-9,
to
Peacock.

Ellen.
Marr. at G.,
26 Nov., 1587,
to
Henry Rycroft.

Jane.
Marr. at G.,
16 Feb., 1595-6,
to William
Hardware.

Richard Twanbrookes, of Appleton, "householder"; called "gent." at the Thelwall Court, 23 March, 1615. Bur. at G.. 25 Jan., 1646-7. = Katherine Percevall. Marr. at Warrington Parish Church, 24 Nov., 1594. Bur. at G., 8 May, 1640.

e.
Oct.,
there,
32-3,
illing-
worth

Anne.
Bapt. at G.,
28 Dec. 1596;
marr. there,
4 April, 1619,
to
Adam Holland.

Ellen.
Marr. at G.,
8 Sept., 1622,
to
Thomas Hale,
of Latchford.

Alice.
Bapt. at G.,
28 Jan., 1637-8.

Ellen.
Bapt. at G.,
Mar., 1642-3.

Katherine.
Bapt. at G., 19 April, 1646; bur. there, 1 June, 1658 (?).

Mary.
Bapt. at G.,
25 March, 1653.

ke," was a freeholder
eycester.)]

eth.
G.,
v.,

Edward.
Bapt. at G., 14 Sept., 1683; bur. there, 16 Sept., 1683.

John Twanbrook, of Appleton, webster. Bapt. at G., 5 Jan., 1685-6; bur. there, 24 Apl., 1723.

Elizabeth.
Bapt. at G., 5 Jan., 1685-6; bur. there, 7 Jan., 1685-6.

Richard.
Bur. at G.,
20 Aug., 1695.

Alice.
Marr. by licence
at Warrington,
5 Aug., 1734, to
John Ford, of Walton,
yeoman.

Edward Twanbrookes,
of Appleton. 1726.
Bur. at Daresbury, 14 May,
1744 (?).

k.

wanbrook.
rr. to
s Garner,
ppleton,
ent.
=

Hannah, dau. of Joseph Goodwin, of Warrington, gent. Marr. 24 Oct., 1805. Died 1815. = William Hall, Esq., J.P. Built Grappenhall Hall. Born 29 May, 1783. Died 1873. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1853.) = Martha Twanbrook. Died 27 Nov., 1863. Æt. 80. Bur. at St. Mary's Church, Birkenhead.

bable that there are more than very trifling inaccuracies in it, if any.

It will be observed, by reference to the Grappenhall and Daresbury Registers, that several branches of the family are excluded from the foregoing pedigree. These have been omitted because the entries in the registers could not be put into pedigree form with any degree of certainty, owing to the fact that in most instances the relationships are not at all clear.

Some notes of the family of Morris, of Morris Brook, will be found in *Local Gleanings*, vol. II., p. 214; and a brass, erected to the memory of one member of the Morris family in 1662, may still be seen in Grappenhall Church. Of the Cheshire Sothernes several notes will be found in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, monthly series, vol. I., p. 146.

The name of Twanbrook, always uncommon, has not, so far as the writer knows, any living representative; although there was, in the fourteenth century, another Cheshire family of Twenbrokes, so named from a place in the township of Wincham. (Helsby's *Ormerod*, vol. I., p. 629.) A certain William Twanbrooke gave ijs. viijd. in 1605, "towards the reparacons of the church of Hackney in Middlesex," (*Memorials of Hackney*, by R. Simpson, 1882; part III., p. 17), but of this person nothing further is known.

This paper may fitly conclude with the words of Mr. Beamont, in the work already referred to:—"The good family of the "Twenbrokes continued long in Appleton, and their last male "representative who died not many years ago, was a fine old "man who looked like the descendant of an ancient race."

Abstracts of the Twenebroke and Middlehurst Charters, in the possession of William Beamont, Esquire.

1. [*Temp.* Hen. III. or Edw. I.] William de Boydel releases all his moor between the brooks of Twenebrokes, with all the land to the aforesaid vill* of Twenebrokes belonging, to Radulf fitz Hugh de Twenebrokes and his heirs. To have and to hold

* *Vill*, a hamlet or village.

of the grantor, to clear and plow and sow and make a profit enclosing the cleared land with a hedge, saving to the grantor and his men in Gropenhale housbote* and haybote.

Witnesses :

Hugh de Limme.	John de Boydel of Lymme.
Thomas de Aston.	Michael de Stathum.
Robert de Sale.	William de Walton.
Robert Venator of Thelwalle.	Radulf prepositus.
John Venator of Appilton.	Roger de Tabeleye.
John parson of Gropenhale.	

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2. [*Temp.* Hen. III. or Edw. I.] Adam son of Hugh de Thvenebrockys grants to Hugh the son of Radulf de Lacheford for his homage† and service all his lands in Twenebrockys and Latchford, to hold of the grantor and his heirs rendering yearly a pair of white gloves of the value of a silver penny—salvo servicio forinesci d'cte ten'e p'tinente.

Witnesses :

Tho. de Haystun.	Tho. de Sale.
Wm. de Lime.	Michael de Stathum.
Robert de Limme.	Gilbert de Stathum.
Robert de Stathum.	Roger de Sale.
Wm. Venator.	William de Wygan.

Sealed with a pendant seal, in green wax, bearing the device of the head of a monster,‡ with the legend . [broken]. THVENEBROX.

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3. William de Boydele grants to Hugh de Lacheford son of Radulf all the land of Thenebroc with all (such) appurtenances and liberties as the charter to him made by Adam de Thenebroc his lord testifies.

Witnesses :

Gilbert de Limme.	Thomas de Haystun.
William Venator.	Thomas de Sale.
Robert de Cnutesford.	William de Hannerk.
Michael de Stathum.	Radulf preposito.

* *Housebote and haybote*, estovers ; *housebote* was an allowance of necessary timber out of the lord's wood for the repairing or support of a house ; *haybote* was a liberty to take thorns and other wood to make and repair hedges, gates, fences, &c. (Wharton.)

† *Homage.* In the original grants of land, by way of fee, the lord did not only oblige his tenants to certain services, but also took a submission with promise and oath to be true and loyal to him as their lord and benefactor ; this is called homage. The form as appointed by statute, 17 Edw. II., is in these words :—"When a free man shall do homage to his lord, "of whom he holdeth in chief, he shall hold his hands together, between the hands of his "lord, and shall say thus :—'I become your man from this day forth, for my life, for member, "'and for worldly honour, and shall owe you my faith for the land I hold of you ; saving "'the faith that I owe unto our Sovereign Lord the King, and to mine other lords.'"

Homage-liege was a more extensive kind of submission, whereby the vassal held of the lord not only for his land, but his person ; so that the lord might use him against all mankind whether within or without the kingdom, except against the King. This kind of homage was rendered bare-headed, with the hands joined on the Gospels, and one knee on the ground, and without sword, girdle, or spurs.—Hore's *Ancient Terms and Measures of Land.*

‡ This device has been described as a bird's head, but I have in my possession a cast of the seal, taken before it was so much broken as it now is, and it is quite evident from the "snout," which has been since broken off, that the head is that of a dragon-like monster.

Seal of

ADAM, SON OF HUGH
DE THVENEBROCKYS.

From Charter No. 2.

4. [*Circa* A.D. 1236.] Sir William Boydel, knight, grants to Robert fitz Hugh Boydel a place of land called the Midilhurst which John le Boydel my father gave to Hugh Boydel by his charter. He grants also to the said Robert housbote, haybote and firing for one astriam* to be built on the said land, in a place called the Smethysruding, and to be taken in Janenis-hurst and in Letteco in Croutheriscar in Gropenhale whether enclosed or not enclosed, paying for the damage done.

Witnesses: The lords Peter and Hugh de Dutton, knights. Richard de Aston. Symon de Hurst. John de Kingestud. William de Hatton.

The seal bears a shield, on which is a saltire; the inscription is illegible, but seems to end . . . . ICARIO.

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5. [A.D. 1250-1258?] I William fitz William de Boydel do grant to John de Thvenebrokys and his heirs an allowance of the fourth part of all his pannage† which belongs to me in Thvenebrokys, that is, as much as belongs to the land which Richard de Thvenebrokys holds of William de Boydel in that vill.

Witnesses: Geoffrey de Dutton. Richard Starky. Richard the Chaplain. Adam de Hattun. Thomas de Apiltun. William de Hoke.

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6. [*Circa* 1295.] John de Boydel grants to his brother Hugh a place of land and wood lying between Gropenhale and Thelewele and called Middlehurst, extending from the King's highway beside the Smethisruding following Bradeleyebroc as far as the brook which comes from Litleye, and so following the brook to the assart‡ of Litleye, and so over the assart to the other side as far as the boundary of Thelewelle, and then following such boundary as far as the said highway. To hold of Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln and his heirs by homage and service and rendering to him the service due.

Witnesses: The lord Reginald de Gray, then Justice of Chester. The lord John de Arderne. The lord Richard de Massy. The lord Hugh de Venables. The lord Richard de Sondebach. William Gerard. Philip Egerton, then Sheriff of Chester. Alexander de Baumvile. Robert de Bressy. William le Preys.

An armorial seal bearing a shield, much worn, thereon a fesse with the legend + S' IOHANNIS . . . . . YDEL.

* *Astriam*, for *astrum*, a house or place of habitation.
† *Pannage*, the right of feeding swine in the lord's woods.
‡ *Assart*, wood-land which has been cleared and brought into cultivation]

7. [*Circa* 1297.] William Boydel, knight, son of John Boydel grants to Robert fitz Hugh Boydel and his heirs a place of land lying between the way leading from a place of land called Meddilhursts towards Warrington and another way leading from Gropenhale to Lymme and so following the *rivum* between the said ways, reserving three silver pennies yearly for all services. Witnesses: Robert parson of Gropenhale. Gilbert de Twysse. Symon de Hurst. Richard de Aston. Thomas the clerk.

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8. [*Circa* 1300.] John son of Thomas Cocy of Thelewelle grants to William de Lytellegh a messuage with its orchards and gardens in Thelewelle and the houses thereto belonging and a bovate* of land adjoining thereto, with all his part of the fishery of the Merce, with housbote and haybote, marl and clay, with common of pasture and the right to dig turves and all that was necessary to make and repair (the house, &c.). Witnesses: The lords Peter de Werburton and Geoffrey de Werburton, knights. Gilbert del Twys. Richard de Aston. Gilbert de Lyme. Richard Scot. John de Hallum. Richard the clerk.

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9. At Goponale the Sunday next after the Assumption of the Virgin 3 Edw: II. [A.D. 1309] I William le Boydel and my heirs, for his faithful service done to me, are held to provide Roger fitz John de Twenebrokes for life with a super-tunic and hood yearly at the feast of our Lord's Nativity at Gropenale, the same to be such as I or our heirs are clothed with.

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10. 11 November 1343. Roger de Twenebrocs leases to his son Richard and his wife and children 12 selions† in Twenebrocs which Roger formerly held, with the houses and curtilages‡ which John de Mere held. To hold for 16 years at the rent of 12 shillings a year. Witnesses: William Boydell. Simon de Hurst. ——— de Derwalschaw. Thomas de Twenebrocs. Nicholas the clerk.

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11. At Gropenhale the Sunday after St. Mathew's Day 1368. Johanna del Twenebrokes grants to Thomas Forst, chaplain, all her lands in Twenebrokes and Lacheforde, to hold of the chief

* *Bovate, oxgang*, or *exgate*, was originally as much as an ox-team could plough in the year, and in the old law books was originally stated at fifteen acres. "Bovata q'd quantum "sufficit ad iter vel arrum unius bovis." Eight bovates are said to have made a carucate, but the number of acres which made a bovate are variously stated in different records from eight to twenty-four.—*Hore.*

† *Selion*, derived from the French *sellion*, which signifies a ridge of land or ground arising between two furrows; contains sometimes an acre, sometimes half an acre, but is of no certain quantity. Crompton says that "a selion of land cannot be in demand, because it is a thing "uncertain." Charta Vetus Achronica makes six selions and a half to be but one acre.—*Hore.*

‡ *Curtilage*, a court-yard or piece of land lying near and belonging to the dwelling-house.

lords of the fee &c. Witnesses: Sir Geoffrey de Werburton, knight. Sir John Danyel, knight. John Boydel. Robert ———. John del Twenebrokes.

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12. At Lymme the Monday next after All Saints' Day, 43 Edw: III. [A.D. 1369]. Thomas Forst, chaplain, releases to Johanna the daughter of Hugh del Twenebrokes all the lands he had by her gift in Lacheforde and Gropenhale.

Seal, a bird with wings elevated, the inscription round it illegible, except the letters . . . . . LAIO . . . .

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13. At Gropenhale the Monday after the Purification of the Virgin 4 Hen: IV. [A.D. 1402]. Adam del Shagh and Johanna his wife grant to Thomas del Midelhurst son of the said Johanna his heirs and assigns all their lands in the place called Twenbrokes in Gropenhall and also all their lands in Lacheford. To hold after the said Johanna's death to the said Thomas and his heirs and assigns. Witnesses: Peter de Werburton. John Savage. John de Stathum. Lawrence de Aston. John Dounvoyle. John de Clayton. John de Twenbrokes. Matthew de Sale, clerk.

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14. At Gropennall 1422. Johanna late wife of Adam del Shagh grants to Thomas de Midulhirst her son all her lands in a certain place called Twynbroks in the vill of Gropenall and also all her lands in the vill of Lacheford. Witnesses: John de Stathum. Thomas de Milynton. Thomas de Werburton. Roger de Milynton. Lawrence de Aston.

Seal, a shield bearing an impaled coat; the coat on the dexter side may be a lion rampant, that on the sinister is bendy, or three bends. The legend is illegible except the letters . . . . . IRA . . . . . C . . . ES ., and these are not clear.

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15. Dated at Latcheforth 12 January 16 Hen: VI. [A.D. 1438]. William del Heth, Rector of the Church of Gropenhale and Thomas Steyllfox grant to John del Medyllhurst son of Thomas del Medyllhurst all their messuages and lands in Latcheforth and Twynbrokes which they had of the gift of the aforesaid Thomas del Medyllhurst. To hold to John and the heirs of his body lawfully issuing, remainder to Hugh his brother in like manner, remainder to Agnes his sister in like manner, remainder to Katherine her sister in like manner, remainder to Margaret her sister in like manner, remainder to Emmote wife of Thomas Whitehull in like manner, remainder to Thomas Steyllfox in like

manner, remainder to Thomas del Medyllhurst's right heirs. Witnesses: Sir John Savage, knight. Sir Geoffrey de Werburton, knight. Hugh de Redysh, esquire. Hugh de Clayton, esquire. Radulf de Clayton.

Two seals, the first a crowned w and the second a letter B, both within ovals.

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16. 10 December 23 Hen: VI. [A.D. 1444]. Thomas [John?] de Mydylhurst grants to John del Yate, chaplain, Roger de Legh of Byrchynhede, Thomas de Steylefox, Roger Botiller, and Hugh Mydyllhurst (the grantor's brother) all the messuages and lands he had by the gift of William del Heth, chaplain, and Thomas Steylefox in Gropnal and Lacheforde, to hold of the chief lords of the fee. Witnesses: Thomas de Mylyngton. Thomas de Legh of Northwode. John de Legh of Legh. Geoffrey de Mylyngton. Randle de Grymesdych.

Sealed with the second seal used in charter 15.

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17. St. Ambrose the Bishop's Day, 31 Hen. VI. [A.D. 1453]. Emmota late wife of Thomas Quetill [Whitehull] grants to Robert Quetill all her messuages and lands in the county of Chester. Witnesses: Thomas Rediche. John Daniel. Peter Pagge [*i.e.*, Page].

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18. 8 August 9 Hen. VIII. [A.D. 1517]. Thomas Medilhurste son and heir of Hugh Medilhurste late of Latchford deceased and Robert Massy of Ryecroft agree that Robert shall give 8 marks as the marriage portion of Elizabeth his daughter and that Thomas shall marry her. Robert agrees to clothe the said Elizabeth "both bedd and backe" according to the custom of the country.

Sealed with the seal attached to charter No. 13.

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19. 26 April 1639. John Midelhurst, of Latchford, gentleman, gives bond to John Parker, of the same place, gentleman. Conditioned to be void if John Parker should quietly enjoy an acre of land in Latchford which had been conveyed to him by the said John Midelhurst. Witnesses: Ric: Drinkwater. John Gleave. Joseph Fawkner.

Will of Edward Twanbrookes, of Great Sankey, Husbandman, 1598.

In the name of god amen the xxjth daie of November 1598. I Edwarde Twanbrookes of greate sonkie in the countie of

Lancaster, husbandman, being sicke &c . . . . . to be buried at the parishe churche of Warrington at the discretion of my executors &c. My funeral expences and debts being firste discharged of my whole goodes, my property to be divided into three equall partes, one parte whereof I give to Joan Twanbrookes my wife, the seconde parte toe Ric[hard Twanbr]ooke my sonne, and the thirde parte I reserve toe myselfe, which parte notwthstandinge to mee soe reserved my will is shalbe . . . . [torn] and bequeathe these legacies hereafter named oute of the saide thirde parte &c [torn] . . . . . daughter of Ric^{d} birche xiij^{s} iiij^{d} upon such condicone as the witnesses nowe presente can declare &c. I doe give to [illegible]* . . . . . to every one of them vj^{d} a peece. Item I doe give fourtie shillinges toe bee equally divided amongste Thom^{s} barrowe and his [illegible] at the discretion of Joan my wife. Alsoe I give unto my servante Katherin Percivall vj^{s} viij^{d}. And alsoe I give to E . . . . . twanbrookes sone of Ric^{d} Twanbrookes one Cheste standinge in the lower chamber at my beddes feete. Itm. I [torn] . . [give to Edward] barrowe sonne of Thomas barrowe one borde standinge one a frame wth the seats thereto belonging &c and soe to remaine to the saide Edwarde and to suche of his children as shall hereafter enjoy [torn] . . . . . The residue of my owne parte I give untoe my said sone Ric^{d} twanbrookes. Also I make and ordein the saide Ric^{d} twambrookes my sole executor &c.

Among the debts the following names occur :—Gilberte Hill ; Ric. Appleton of Kewardley [Cuerdley] ; Thurstan Birchall ; Elizabeth Moores ; Ric^{d} Birche ; Robert Blackhurste ; Roberte Randulsone alias Milner ; Humfrey Hurste ; Thomas Ricsone [Rixton] and his wife ; Elen Hill ; John Hill ; John Twambrookes ; Thomas Hatton of Kewardley [Cuerdley] ; John Daniell ; Richard Kempe ; Randall Hurste of Lower Walton ; William Wrighte ; John Goulden of Sankie ; William Haslewall ; Roberte Jacksone ; Ric^{d} Harrisone.

A codicil appoints as overseers "my welbeloved frendes John Ashton of Penketh esquire, and John Cheshire."

Witnesses : Thomas Sefton. John Cow . . . . . Edwarde Moores and John Wackfeld.

Inventory taken by Thomas Duncaster, Christopher Hardman, Robert Gree[n]houghe, and Richard Haslewall, 25th November,

* Most probably his god-children.

1598, £76 : 15 : 3; it includes cattle, horses, swine, geese &c., farming implements, household goods, &c.

The will was proved at Chester, 2nd December, 1598, by the executor named.

Will of Thomas Twambrooke, of Grappenhall, Gentleman, 1608.

The . . . day of August [6] James, [1608]. I Thomas Twambrooke of Gropenhall in the countye of Chester, gentelm' . . . . sicke in bodye . . . . to be buried at Gropenhall . . . . I give and bequeathe towards the reparacon of my parishe Churche of Gropenhale twentye shillinges. All my goods &c to be divided into three parts, one part I give to Clemens my welbeloved wiffe, one other part I give equally among my four daughters, viz.: Clemens, Katheren, Anne and Ellen. And the last part I give to be distributed towards the payment of my debts, funeral expenses and the legacies hereafter named. I give to my daughter Clemens £100. To Thomas Drinckwater one bushel of barley. To every of my god-children 2s. each. To my daughter Anne the half of one meadow called Redishe-meadow in Gropenhall for her life, and if she decease before the termination of a lease made by Thomas Aston, of Aston, Esq. to John Hatton, of Appleton, husbandman, then I give to my daughter Katherine the said parcel of meadow for life. And if the said Katherine die before the termination of the lease then I give it to my daughter Ellen for life. And if my daughter Ellen so die then to my daughter Clemens for life. Residue to my four daughters Clemens, Katherine, Anne and Ellen. I constitute Clemence my wife and William Morris my son-in-law my executors and the right worshipful Alexander Standishe, of Wolston, in the county of Lancaster, Esquire, overseer.

Witnesses: Richard Pickeringe. John Platt. Christopher Sutton. Edward Leghe.

The following is a list of debts attached to the will :—

Owing by testator :

Anne Pecocke £28. Katheren Johnson £28. Roger Sutton 20s. Richard Twambrocke 40s. William Hardware £20.

Owing to testator :

William Morris £120. Thomas Brocke, Esq. £36. Thomas Starkye of Stretton Esq. £4. Randle Rawson of Thelwall £8. Mr. Standish of Wolston & his son Raffe £12. William Coney of Ditton & Hamnet Hey £11. Mr. Byrom of Byrom £2 : 6 : 8. Thomas Starkye of Sanky £3. James Massye of Cophill

£3 : 6 : 8. Richard Frear £2 : 6 : 8. Thomas Clare of the Brock 20s. Nicholas Penkithe 22s. Thomas Redishe of Apleton £13 : 13 : 4. John Webster of Stathome £10. Richard Hunte of Thelwall £4. William fforbore of Hadesmosse 20s. Thomas Allen of High Leghe 20s. James Devias of Lymme 17s. Thomas Strange of Dallome £8. Sir Richard Brocke of Norton £20. Itm. Robert Woodes one hundred poundes to be payd in eight yeares as vpon the sight of specialtyes doe appeare at large; there is a box in Robt. Woodes shopp wherin are bills wch make mention of debtes due to me by William Pickering and others. Itm. in the hands of Sr Thomas Aston for purchase of a portion of land and the assurance not as yet made called the half of Redish medow for the wch I request the assurance to be made for the sayd money of the sayd medow. Itm. in the handes of Richard Sworton of Swynhead and John Rowlinson of Warburton and to be payd to me neene [nine] score and tenn poundes. Itm. certayne debts due to me as appere by a not[e] in John Rowlinsons handes wch were the Kinges ma^tyes^ goodes. Itm. Thomas Caldwall of Appleton £4 as nere as I remember as upon the sight of a bill in John Rowlinsons handes doth appeare. Itm. six silver spoones wherofe for tow of them I payd 20s. to Ric. Sworton and all of them due to me.

Inventory of the goods &c. of Thomas Twambrocks late of Gropenhall gentlem[an] taken by John Platt, Christopher Sutton, Richarde Twambrocke and Thomas Cheyney, 2 September 1608 [total not given].

The will was proved 25th November, 1608, by the executor named.

Extracts from the Parish Registers of Grappenhall, in the County of Chester.

BAPTISMS.

1582. Aug. 30. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Twambrook.
1585. Nov. 2. Jane, dau. of Thomas Twambrook, yemon.
1588. Nov. 14. Robt son of Thomas Twambrook, yoman.
1591. Nov. 26. Clemence dau. of Thomas Twambrook, yoman.
1595. Oct. 8. Katherine dau. of Thomas Twambrook, yoman.
1596. Dec. 28. Anne dau. of Thomas Twambrook, yoman.
1596-7. Feb. 7. Elizabeth dau. of John Twambrook.
1601. Mar. 26. Alice dau. of Richard Twambrook of Appleton.
1604-5. Jan. 7. Elizabeth Twambrookes of Appleton.
1607. May 30. Richard son of Richard Twamebrooke of Appleton.

1610. May 17. Katherine dau. of Richard Twambrook of Appleton.
1614. Apl. 26. Alice dau. of Richard Twambrooke.
1633. Apl. 14. Persivall, son of Edward Twembrookes of Appleton.
1637-8. Jan. 28. Alice dau. of Robert Twembrookes of Appleton.
1638. Oct. 21. Katherine dau. of Richard Twembrookes.
1640. Apl. 26. Thomas son of Robert Twembrookes of Appleton.
1640. June 7. Ellen dau. of Richard Twembrookes of Grappenhall.
1642-3. Jan. 15. Katherine dau. of Richard Twembrookes of Grappenhall.
1642-3. Mar. Ellen dau. of Robert Twembrookes of Appleton.
1644. Oct. 27. Elizabeth dau. of Richard Twembrookes of Grappenhall.
1645. Aug. 10. Edward son of Edward Twembrookes of Appleton.
1646. Apl. 19. Katherine dau. of Robert Twembrookes of Appleton.
1648-9. Jan. 7. Edward son of Richard Twenbrookes of Appleton.
1653. Mar. 25. Mary dau. of Robert Twanbrook of Appleton.
1661-2. Feb. 11. Margaret dau. of Richard Twambrooks of Appleton.
1663-4. Mar. 3. Ellen dau. of Parcivall Twanbrookes of Appleton.
1666. Dec. 6. Robert son of Thomas Twambrook of Appleton.
1667-8. Feb. 5. Anne dau. of Parcivall Twanbrook of Appleton.
1670-1. Feb. 26. Katherine dau. of Parcivall Twanbrook of Appleton.
1675. Oct. 21. Edward son of Edward Twambrookes of Appleton.
1678. Apl. 6. Elizabeth dau. of Edward Twambrooke of Hatton.
1678-9. Mar. 16. Nathan son of Thomas Twambrookes of Appleton.
1681. Nov. 20. Thomas Twanborough of Appleton.
1683. Sep. 14. Edward son of Thomas Twanbrooke of Appleton.
1685-6. Jan. 5. John son of Thomas Twanbrookes of Appleton.
1685-6. Jan. 5. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Twanbrookes of Appleton.

MARRIAGES.

1581. Aug. 6. John Sotherne of Thelwall and Sybbell Twamebrook of Grappenhall

1581. Aug. 7. Thomas Twambrook and Clemence Merrye, widow.
1587. Nov. 26. Henry Rycrofte and Ellen Twambrook.
1588-9. Feb. 10. Robert Peacock and Anne Twambrook.
1595-6. Feb. 16. William Hardware and Jane Twambrook.
1619. Apl. 4. Adam Holland and Ann Twambrook.
1620-1. Feb. 22. John Platt of Grappenhall and Alice Twambrooks of Appleton.
1622. Sep. 8. Thomas Hale of Latchford and Ellen Twambrook of Grappenhall.
1632-3. Feb. 24. Robert Millington of Budworth parish and Katherine Twambrook ejusdem p. disp.
1665-6. Jan. 23. John Caldwall of Appleton and Elizabeth Twambrook of Grappenhall.
1725-6. Jan. 27. Richard Percival and Margaret Twanbrooks of Appleton. Licence.

BURIALS.

1575. Sep. 7. Joan Twambrook.
1579. July 19. Richard Twambrook.
1604. Dec. 7. Robert Twambrook of Grappenhall.
1608. Aug. 29. Thomas Twambrooke householder.
1615. May 2. Clemence Twambrook.
1623. Aug. 11. An infant of Edward Twambrook.
1623. Aug. 20. Margaret wife of Edward Twambrook.
1624-5. Feb. 30 (*sic*). Clemence Twamebrookes widow.
1628-9. Mar. 11. An infant of Edward Twambrook.
1633-4. Feb. 1. Katherine Twembrookes Jn. of Appleton.
1638. Sep. 22. Ellen wife of Edward Twembrookes of Appleton.
1639. May 2. Katherine dau. of Richard Twembrookes.
1640. May 8. Katherine wife of Richard Twembrookes of Appleton.
1643. Apl. 11. Katherine dau. of Richard Twembrookes.
1644. Oct. 7. A daughter of Richard Twembrookes of Grappenhall.
1646-7. Jan. 25. Richard Twembrookes of Appleton householder.
1647-8. Feb. 1. Anne wife of Richard Twembrookes of Grappenhall.
1656. Apl. 8. Robert Twanbrookes of Appleton.
1657. July 28. Sara dau. to Alice (?) Twanbrookes.
1657. Oct. 31. John son of Richard Twanbrooke.
1658. June 1. Catherine dau. of Alice (?) Twanbrookes of Appleton.
1662-3. Feb. 6. Isabel wife of Edward Twambrook of Appleton.
1666-7. Jan. 12. Richard son of Percivall Twanbrooke of Appleton.

1670. Dec. 8. Anne wife of Richard Twanbrook of Grappenhall.
1670-1. Jan. 12. Still-born child of Thomas Twanbrooks of Appleton.
1670-1. Jan. 14. Margaret wife of Thomas Twanbrooke of Appleton.
1670-1. Feb. 3. Ellen dau. of
1670-1. Feb. 23. Anne dau. of
1670-1. Mar. 3. Katherine dau. of
1671. Sep. 1. Elizabeth wife of
} Percival Twanbrooke of Appleton.
1675-6. Jan. 31. Edward Twambrookes of Appleton.
1677-8. Mar. 8. Richard Twambrooks of Grappenhall.
1678. May 17. Richard Twambrooks of Appleton.
1679. June 10. Thomas son of Thomas Twambrookes of Appleton.
1683. Sep. 16. Edward son of
1685-6. Jan. 7. Elizabeth dau. of
} Thomas Twanbrook of Appleton.
1690-1. Feb. 12. Nathan Twambrookes of Appleton.
1695. Aug. 20. Richard son of Thomas Twambrooke of Appleton.
1700. Sep. 29. Thomas Twambrooks of Appleton.
1708-9. Jan. 8. Elizabeth Twambrooks of Appleton, affidavit.*
1718. Nov. 13. Margaret wife of
1719. Apl. 29. Kath. (?) dau. of
} Edward Twambrooke of Thelwall.
1722-3. Mar. 19. Thomas Twanbrooks yeoman of Appleton in ye Parish of Great Budworth.
Jo : Bordman, Rector.
1723. Apl. 24. John Twambrooks of Appleton webster.
1723. Nov. 25. Elizabeth Twanbrooks of Appleton widow.
1746-7. Jan. 12. Mary dau. of Thomas Twanbrook of Appleton yeoman.
1758-9. Jan. 30. Mary wife of Thomas Twanbrooks of Appleton yeoman.
1759. Apl. 24. Thomas Twambrook of Appleton yeoman.
1761. Aug. 16. Elizabeth Twambrook of Appleton widow.
1789. Mar. 18.
1790. Mar. 18.
} Mary wife of Thomas Twanbrooks, of Appleton yeoman. [Registered under both years.]
1831. Feb. 26. Thomas Twanbrook—Appleton—Æt. 84.
W. Jeff, Curate.

CHURCHWARDENS OF GRAPPENHALL.

1646. Richard Twembrookes.
1672. Richard Twanbrookes.

* *i.e.*, an affidavit was made according to the Acts of Parliament 18 and 19 Ch. II., c. 4, and 30 Ch. II., c. 3, that she was not buried in linen. These acts were repealed 54 Geo. III., c. 108. See *Parish Registers in England*, by R. E. Chester Waters, B.A., 1883.

Extracts from the Parish Registers of Daresbury, in the County of Chester.

BAPTISMS.

1677. Nov. 29. Katherine dau. of Edward Twanbrookes of Newton.
1680. Apl. 4. Martha dau. of Edward Twanbrooke of Newton.
1680. July 25. John son of Edward Twanbrooke of Hatton.
1682. July 4. Martha dau. of Edward Twanbrookes of Newton.
1682-3. Feb. 15. Richard son of Edward Twaynbrook of Hatton.
1684-5. Jan. 27. John son of Edward Twanbrookes of Hatton.
1696. Oct. 19. Catherine dau. of John Twanbrooke of Walbank.
1698. Apl. 7. Maria dau. of John Twanbrookes of Walbank.
1700-1. Jan. 9. Hanna dau. of John Twanbrooke of Newton.
1701. Apl. 7. Edward and John twins of Edward Twanbrookes of Hatton.
1702-3. Mar. 18. Elizabeth dau. of Edward Twanbrook of Hatton.
1704. June 1. John son of John Twanbrooke of Wallbank in Newton.
1705. May 17. Margaret dau. of Edward Twanbrooke of Hatton.

MARRIAGES.

1630. Oct. 3. Randle Hatton of Hatton, and Elizabeth Twaynbrook of Appleton.
1635-6. Feb. 1. Robert Twaynbrook of Hatton and Alicia Rathbone of Appleton. Disp^{n}.
1686. Apl. 15. Edward Twanbrookes of Newton and Eleanor Heath of Weston. By disp. dat. Chester, 14th April.
1758. Apl. 11. Edward Twanbrook, woollen-draper, of Moore and Ellen Rimmer of Moore. Licence.

BURIALS.

1677. Nov. 29. Katherine dau. of Edward Twanbrookes of Newton.
1682. July 5. Martha dau. of Edward Twanbrooke of Newton.
1683. June 27. Richard son of Edward Twanbrook of Hatton.
1683. Oct. 6. Edward Twaynbrookes of Hatton.
1688. May 6. Maria dau. of Edward Twanbrooks of Wallbanke.
1688-9. Feb. 23. Edward Twanbrookes of Wallbanke in Newton.
1693. Apl. 16. Catherine wife of Robert Twambrooke of Hatton.
1704. Apl. 30. Edward son of Edward Twanbrooke of Hatton.
1707-8. Feb. 20. John son of John Twenbrooke of Preston.

1710. June 1. John Twanbrookes of Preston.
1725-6. Feb. 7. Hannah Twanbrooke of the parish of St. Mary in the city of Chester "millenaria."
1733. Mar. 28. Phœbe wife of Edward Twanbrooke of Appleton, yeoman.
1734-5. Jan. 4. Edward Twanbrook of Appleton yeoman.
1742-3. Feb. 7. Ellen Twanbrookes of Preston widow.
1744. May 14. Edward Twanbrooks of Appleton.
1750. July 20. John son of Edward Twanbrookes.
1759. June 9. Ellen wife of Mr. Edward Twanbrooke of Warrington, mercer.
1764. Jan. 19. Mary infant daughter of Mr. Edward Twanbrooks, of Warrington.
1765. Nov. 10. Edward Twanbrooke, of Warrington, woolldraper.
1774. Oct. 16. Thomas Twanbrooke, of Warrington, woollendraper.
1791. May 11. Birchal Twanbrook, of Moor, died 9 May, Æt. 33.

Extract from the Parish Registers of Winwick, in the County of Lancaster.

MARRIAGE.

1608. Dec. 1. Thomas Sargent, gent., and Clement Twynsbrooke.

Extracts from the Parish Registers of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster.

MARRIAGES.

1594. Nov. 24. Richard Twambroocke and Katherine Percevall.
1674. July 1. Edward Twambrooke and Elizabeth Dunbabin.
1685. June 3. Richard Wood and Elizabeth Twambrooks.
1734. Aug. 5. John Ford, of Walton, yeoman. Alice Twanbrooks, of Appleton, spinster. Licence.
1742. June 23. Thomas Twambrooks, of Appleton, yeoman. Mary Hodgkinson, of Appleton, spinster. Licence.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Rycharde Twanbrockes, of Appleton, gent., appeared at Thelwall court 23 March 1615.

A licence was granted at Chester 10 Jan. 1665-6 for the marriage of Thomas Twambrooke of the parish of Lymm and Margaret Crosse of the same parish. To marry at Winwick.

Edward Twambrooke, a charterer in Appleton 1666.

Widow Hatton, now Twambroke, a freeholder in Latchford 1666.

A licence was granted at Chester 3 Oct. 1667 for the marriage of Edward Twambrookes of Daresbury and Katherine Starkey of Newton spinster. To marry at Warrington, Grappenhall, or Daresbury.

A licence was granted at Chester 23 July 1695 for the marriage of John Twambrooke of Newton juxta Daresbury yeoman and Ellen Eaton of Great Budworth, spinster.

Edward Twambrooke, of Warrington, gent., signed the Farnworth court roll 21 Feb. 1762.

1357-8. Feb. 12. Thomas de Twenbrokes, archer, grant to, by Edward, Prince of Wales, of pasturage for six beasts in Frodsham Marsh, called "le "Rowemarsh," for his services in Gascony. [31 and 32 Edw. III., m. 1, d. (9), (10).]

1397. Oct. 1. John de Twenbrokes, grant to, by the King, of 2d. a day for life. [21 and 22 Ric. II., m. 16, d. (6), (7).]—*Welsh Records*, 36 Rep. Rec., p. 480.

1402-3. Jan. 30. Richard de Venables, of Stretton, Robert de Werberton of Aketon, and John de Twenbrokes of Twenbrokes, take to farm the

office of beadle of the Hundred of Bucklow for 1 year. 113s. 4d. [3 and 4 Hen. IV., m. 13, (7).]—*Ditto*, p. 492.

Robert ye Son of Nathan Twine-Brooke Borne May 16 Baptized 31 [1688, at Flixton].—*Pal. N. B.*, vol. III., p. 48.

THOMAS LURTING:
A LIVERPOOL WORTHY.

By William E. A. Axon.

(Read February 4th, 1885.)

QUAKERISM has a very extensive literature, and is especially rich in books of biography; which are not only of interest from a theological point, but are valuable for the incidental and sometimes unexpected light which they throw upon the history and customs of the past. One of the early Quaker autobiographies is that of Thomas Lurting, a Liverpool worthy who has not hitherto been included by local writers in the list of Lancashire notables.

Thomas Lurting was born in 1629, and, in all probability, at Liverpool. The name is by no means a common one, but it is a well-known Liverpool name, and many references to its members will be found in Sir James Picton's *Memorials* and *Records*. From 1580 to the close of the seventeenth century they appear to have been conspicuous citizens. John Lurting was a councillor and "Merchant 'Praiser" in 1580. A John Lurting was bailiff of the town in 1653; but three years earlier had so little reverence for civic dignity as to style one of the aldermen "a cheating rogue."

From his own narrative we learn that in 1646, at the age of fourteen, he was "impressed," and served in the wars against the Irish, Dutch, and Spaniards. He gives a graphic account of the sea fight at Santa Cruz in 1657, by our great English admiral Blake, in which the Spaniards came off second-best. At the time of his conversion he was boatswain's mate on the *Bristol* frigate. There were two young men on board, who had some conversation

with a soldier who had been present at a Quakers' meeting in Scotland. The soldier soon after left the ship; but what he had said came back to the minds of the young men, and presently they refused to listen to the chaplain, or to take their hats off to the captain, who added to his seafaring functions the quality of a Baptist preacher. The chaplain complimented Lurting as "an "honest man and a good Christian," so long as, in his capacity of boatswain's mate, he persecuted the two youthful Quakers. Great was the amazement when Lurting joined himself to those despised children of light. The chaplain and the captain in vain tried to convince him of the errors of his new theological associates. The Quakers increased, until instead of two there were fourteen in the ship. There was an epidemic of sickness, and the Quakers were known by the care they took of each other and their brotherly sympathy. When he got well the captain allowed Lurting to have his old cabin—which had the reputation of being haunted—both for a sleeping room and for a meeting place.

At this time the Quaker mariners did not object to take their share of fighting, but when going into an engagement at Barcelona, it came into Lurting's mind that it was unlawful to slay. The Quakers having decided to "bear their testimony" against war, had an unpleasant time. Off Leghorn, in 1655, the preacher-captain drew his sword to run one of them through.

Thomas Lurting was several times impressed after the Restoration of Charles II., but he refused either to do the king's work or to eat the king's victual. On one of these occasions, after five days' fasting, he was put ashore.

But the most remarkable incident in Lurting's life was one which occurred when, after he had become a "harmless Christian," he was mate of a ship that was captured by an Algerine pirate. The English sailors, following Lurting's instructions, managed to turn the tables and make the Turks their prisoners; but, instead of selling the pirates for slaves, as they had the opportunity to do, they put them on shore not far from an Algerine town. The pirates marvelled greatly at

this unexpected treatment, and the captives and ex-captives took an affectionate farewell of each other. Lurting's account of this remarkable transaction was written at Liverpool in 1680, and was printed in George Fox's *To the Great Turk and his King, at Algiers.* Of this tract there is a copy in the Midgley Library, at Manchester (Vol. 16, Tract 7), and it is reprinted in the *Doctrinal Books of George Fox* (London, 1706. P. 778). Lurting's letter to the founder of the Society of Friends is sufficiently curious to be worth quoting in full :—

"Of George Pattison's taking the Turks about "the 8th Month, 1663.

"Dear Friend

"Thine I have received: In Answer to thy request, "I have given thee an Account as well and as near as I "can; but as to the exact time I cannot, for I have not my "Books. I was George Pattison's Mate, and coming from "Venice, being near a Spanish Island called May-York, we "were Chased by a Turkish Ship or Patah, as sometimes "before we had been, and thinking by our Vessels well "Sailing, might escape: But Providence Ordered it So, "That by carrying over-much Sail, some of our Materials "gave way, by which means the said Turk came up with us, "and commanded the Master on Board, who accordingly "went with four Men more, leaving me and three Men, and "a Boy on Board our Ship; and so soon as our Men came "on Board the Turk, they took them all out of the Boat, "and came about 14 Turks in our Boat. All which time I "was under a very great Exercise in Spirit, not so much for "my self, because I had a secret Hope of Relief; but a "great Stress lay upon me, for the Men in this very Juncture "of time; for all Hope of outward Appearance being then "gone; the Master being on board of the Turk, and four "more, and the Turks just coming on Board, I being as "one, even as if I were or were not, only desiring of the "Lord for Patience in such an Exercise, and going to the "Vessel-side, to see the Turks come in, the Word of Life "run through me, Be not afraid, for all this thou shalt not "go to Algier. And I having formerly good Experience of "the Lords doing upon several such like Occasions, as in "times of War, I believed what the Lord did say in me: "At this all kind of Fear was taken from me, and I received "them as a Man might his Friend; and they were as Civil, "so shewing them all parts of the Vessel, and what she was

"laden with withal, then I said to them that were our Men; "Be not afraid, for I believe for all this we shall not go to "Algier, but let me desire you, as you have been willing to "obey me, so be as willing to obey the Turks. For by our "so doing I saw we got over them, for when they saw our "great Diligence, it made them careless of us, I mean, in "securing of us; So when they had taken some small "Matter of what we were laden withal, some went on Board "their own Ship again, and some staid with us, which were "about Eight. Then began I to think of the Master and "the other Four, which were in the Turks ship; for as for "my self and the other with me, I had no fear at all; Nay, "I was so far from it, That I said to one then, Were but the "Master on Board, and the rest, if there were twice so many "Turks I should not fear them: So my earnest Desire was "to the Lord, That he would put it into their Hearts, to "send him on Board with the rest, and good was the Lord "in answering, for it was as a Seal, to what he before spoke "through me. As soon as the Master was on Board with "the rest, all manner of Fear was off me, as to my going to "Algier, and some said to me, I was a strange Man, I was "afraid before I was taken, but now I was taken, I was not; "my answer was, I now believe I shall not go to Algier, and "if you will be ruled by me, I will act for your Delivery, as "well as my own. But as yet I saw no way made, for they "were all Arm'd, and we without Arms. Now we being "altogether, except the Master, I began to reason with "them, What if we should overcome the Turks, and go to "May York? At which they very much rejoyced; and one "said, I will Kill One or Two, another said, I will cut as "many of their Throats, as you will have me; this was our "Mens Answer. At which I was much troubled, and said "unto them, If I knew any of them that offered to touch a "Turk, I would tell the Turks my self. But said to them; "If you will be rul'd, I will act for you, if not, I will be "still; to which they agreed to do, what I would have them. "Then said I, if the Turks bid you do any thing, do it "without grumbling, and with as much Diligence and "Quickness as you can, for I see that pleases them, and "that will cause them to let us be together: To which they "agreed.

"Then I went to the Master, who was a Man of a very "bold Spirit, and told him our Intents; whose answer to "me was, If we offered to rise, and they overcame us, we "had as good be burnt alive, the which I knew very well. "But I could get him no way to adhere to me, in that he "being fearful of Blood-shed; for that was his Reason:

"Insomuch, that at last I told him we were resolved, and I "question'd not to do it without one Drop of Blood spilt, "and I believ'd that the Lord would prosper it, by Reason, "I could rather go to Algier, than to kill a Turk: So at last "he agreed to this, to let me do what I would, provided we "killed none: At that time there being still two Turks lying "in the Cabin with him: So that he was to lie in the Cabin, "that by his being there they should mistrust nothing, which "accordingly he did. And having bad weather, and lost "the Company of the Man of War; the Turks seeing our "Diligence, made them careless of us.

"So the second Night, after the Captain was gone to "sleep, I perswaded one to lie in my Cabin, and so one in "another, till at last it raining very much, I perswaded them "all down to sleep; and when asleep, got their Arms in "Possession. Then said I to the Men of our Vessel: Now "have we the Turks at our Command; no Man shall hurt "any of them, for if you do, I will be against you: But "this we will do, now they are under, we will keep them so, "and go to May-York. So when I had ordered some to "keep the Doors, if any should come out, straightly charging "the Spilling of no Blood; and so altered our Course for "May-York the which in the Morning we were fair by: So "my Order was to our Men, if any offer'd to come out, not "to let out above one at a time. And in the Morning one "came out, expecting to have seen their own Country, but "on the contrary, it was May-York. Now, said I to our "Men, be careful of the Door, for when he goes in, we shall "see what they will do. And as soon as he told them we "were going towards May-York, they instead of Rising, fell "all to crying, for their Hearts were taken from them. So "they desired they might not be Sold; the which I promised "they should not. So soon as I had pacified them, then I "went in to the Master, he not yet knowing what was done, "and so he told their Captain what we had done, how that "we had over-come his Men, and that we were going for "May-York. At which unexpected News he Wept, and "desired the Master not to Sell him; the which he promised "he would not. Then we told the Captain we would make "a Place to hide them in, where the Spaniards should not "find them; at which they were very glad, and we did "accordingly. So when we came in, the Master went on "Shoar, with Four more, and left me on Board with the "Turks, which were Ten. And when he had done his "Business, not taking Product, lest the Spaniards should "come and see the Turks. But at Night an English Master "came on Board, being an Acquaintance; and after some

"Discourse, we told him if he would not betray us, we "would tell him what we had done; but we would not have "the Spaniards to know it, lest they should take them from "us; The which he promis'd, but broke it; and would fain "have had Two or Three of them, to have brought them "for England; but we saw his end; And when he saw he "could not prevail, he said they were worth Two or Three "Hundred Pieces of Eight a Piece; Whereat, both the "Master and I told him, if they would give many Thousands, "they should not have One, for we hoped to send them "home again. So he look'd upon us as Fools, because we "would not Sell them; the which I would not have done "for the whole Island. But contrary to our Expectations, "he told the Spaniards, who threatned to take them from "us: But so soon as we heard thereof, we called out all the "Turks, and told them they must help us, or the Spaniards "would take them from us. So they resolvedly helped us, "and we made all haste to run from the Spaniards, the "which pleased the Turks very well. So we put our selves "to the Hazard of the Turks, and being taken again, to "save them.

"So we continued about six or seven days, not being "willing to put into any Port of Spain, for fear of losing the "Turks. We let them have all their liberty for four days, "till they made an attempt to rise, the which I foresaw, and "prevented without any harm. I was very Courteous to "them, at the which some of our men grumbled, saying, I "had more care of the Turks than them; My Answer was, "They are Strangers, I must treat them well. At last, I "told the Master it might do well to go to the Turks Coast, "for there it was more likely to miss their Men of War than "where we were; and also it might fall out so, that we "might have an Opportunity to put the Turks on Shoar: "To which the Master agreed. And in two days we were "near the Turks Shoar, at a place called Cape Hone, about "Fifty Miles from Algier, as the Turks told us. So when "we came about six Miles from the Shore it fell calm, and "I had very much working in my mind, about getting them "ashore.

"At last I went to the Master, and told him, I had a "great desire to put the Turks on Shore, but how I knew "not; for to give them the Boat, they might go and get "Men and Arms, and so take us again; and to put half on "Shoar, they would raise the Country and surprize us when "we came with the rest. But if he would let me go, and if "three more would go with me, I would venture to put "them on Shoar; to which he consented.

"So then I spoke to the men, and there were two more, "and my self and a Boy took in the Ten Turks all loose, "and went about six miles and put them on Shore in their "own Country, within about four miles of Two Towns "which they knew. Withal, we gave them about fifty Padas "of Bread and other Necessaries to Travel with. They "would fain have enticed us to go to the Towns, telling us "we should have Wines, and many other things: As to "their parts, I could have entured with them. They all "embraced me very kindly in their Arms when they went "ashore. They made one Rising in the Boat when going "ashore, the which I prevented; and we parted with a great "deal of love.

"When we came home to England, the King came to the "Vessels side, and enquired an Account, the which the "Master gave him. So this is as near as I can certifie thee; "I have writ thee more at large to give thee the whole as it "was; but thou mayst take what is the most material, and "so I rest thine in that which can do good for evil, which "ought to be the practice of all true men.

"Liverpoole, the 30th of the fifth Month, 1680.

"Thomas Lurting."

After a stormy manhood Thomas Lurting had a peaceful old age. Part of his well-earned leisure was devoted to the preparation of an autobiography, which appeared in 1710, with the following quaint title:—*The Fighting Sailor turned peaceable Christian; manifested in the convincement and conversion of Thomas Lurting. With a short relation of many great Dangers, and wonderful Deliverances, he met withal. First written for private satisfaction, and now published for general service.* This tract, sometimes in an abridged form, has been several times reprinted, and there were editions in 1711, 1720, no date, 1766, 1801, (Leeds) 1811, 1813, 1820, and 1842.

Thomas Lurting died 30th First Month, 1713. His corpse was taken to the Friends' Meeting House at Horsleydown, Southwark, where a funeral sermon was preached on the occasion. The body was then interred at the Friends' Burial Ground, Long Lane, Bermondsey. He had been a widower for some years previously, his wife Eleanor, who was of Rotherhithe, having died 13th of First Month, 1708-9, aged 65 years.

However much faith may vary and forms of belief change, men will always respect those who listen to the voice of conscience, and obey that inward monitor when its behests bring scorn and persecution. The Quakers had the true martyr-spirit, and would not abate a single iota of their testimony either for the fear or the favour of man. In Lurting's narrative we see the plain, straightforward character of the man. There is no evidence of self-consciousness to mar the picturesque force of the essentially heroic quality of his deeds. Liverpool can boast of some great names, but let her cherish the name of her Quaker hero, "the Fighting Sailor turned peaceable Christian."

We append a few short notices of this family, in chronological order.

1333—1345. In the time of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, W. Lurtyng of Chester is mentioned. See *31st Report of Record Office*, p. 82.

The following are extracts from the "Liverpool Municipal Records":—

1581. On the 21st August John Lyrting, residing in Juggler Street, Liverpool, was assessed for a "Taxation or Ley at the "sum of xviii^{d}"—the highest charge in the street being 2s. 6d., and the lowest 4d.—ii., 218.

1617. Thomas Lurting, Juggler Street.—ii., 827.

1628, 7th October. "Item, wee p^{r}sent Thomas Lurtinge for "switchinge Nicholas Rydinge wth a sticke."—iii., 63.

1636/7. Nich̃ Lurting first in jury.—iii., 177.

1644. John Lurting, "saler," burgess of Liverpool.—iii., 359.

1644 and 1649. Peter Lurting and Thomas Lurting, freemen (iii., 361). Also John Lurting, Smith, Wm. Lurting de Cest^{r}, Wm. Lurting, Smith, and Robert Lurting.

1651. "Tho. Lurting, for a Tussle upon Thos Hoskins, "iiis. iiiid."—iii., 506.

1663-4. Peter Lurting Mayor.

1672. Peter Lurting, tenant of Godscroft, 1s. rent; Rich. Lurting, of a smithy at Water Side, 5s.; Rich. Lurting, Castle Hill, 13s. for 13 yards front.

WEST DOOR, WEST KIRBY CHURCH.

THE ANCIENT PARISH OF WEST KIRBY.

By Charles D. Brown.

(Read 16th April, 1885.)

THE ancient parish of West Kirby consists of nine townships, which form the north-west corner of the Hundred of Wirral, in the county of Chester; and the parish church is about nine miles west of Birkenhead, and about eighteen miles north of Chester. These townships are—West Kirby, Grange, Caldy, Frankby, nearly the whole of Greasby (a small portion of this township being in the parish of Thurstaston), Newton-cum-Larton, Great Meols, Hoose, and Little Meols, except Hilbre Islands, which are in the parish of St. Oswald's, Chester. There are 5,481 acres in the parish, 4,930 of which are subject to tithe.

The living is a Rectory, and was valued in the King's Books, made by order of Henry VIII., in 1535, at £28 13s. 4d.; during the Protectorate the tithes were worth £125; in the return made in 1704, by order of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the value was given as £274 2s.; and the following is a copy of the terrier, taken from a table at one time in the church, but now in the old school-room :—

"A true copy of a terrier of the Tythes belonging to the "Rectory of West Kirby made in the year 1712 according to the "Articles of the Right Revd Father in God William [Davies] "Lord Bishop of Chester

"Corn every eleventh hattock	Calves, not more than 4,	
"Hay the same		for each ½d.
"No aftermarth nor agistment	Do., if more than 4,	„ 4d.

"	Mortuaries				
" For forty pounds, if					
"	debtless - - -	£	0	10	0
" For twenty pounds		0	6	8	
" For ten pounds -		0	3	4	
"	Oblations				
" Husband and wife -		0	0	5	
" Servants if more					
"	than one - - -	0	0	2	
" Eggs for each old					
"	House - - - -	0	0	3	
" Ditto cottage - -		0	0	1½	
" Each garden one penny					
" Each Cow one penny (no milk)					
Lambs, not more than 4, each 1d.					
For five do. - - - - - -					10d.
For 6 to 10, for each one penny or the Lamb wool					
Of the Sheep only every tenth fleece					
Hemp & Flax every tenth bundle					
Geese every tenth					
A Colt two pence					
Pigs every farth, if more than 2 one pig, but the second farth free					
Tythe Herbage if no parishioner 2d. per lb. [*sic.*]					

" There are no impropriations or augmentations which we " know of.

" Copied from the Cathedral Register, 7th December, 1828."

In 1844 the tithes were commuted for £668 13s. 5d., but when the parish of Frankby was formed in 1860, the tithes of Frankby, Greasby, nearly the whole of Newton-cum-Larton, and a small portion of Grange—amounting to about £220—were taken from West Kirby, to endow the new parish.

The Rectory is pleasantly situated, and commands pretty views of the church, the Dee, and the Welsh Coast, but it has undergone many alterations. It is now a comfortable and picturesque house, and contains some rooms which are old and interesting.

There were about 66 acres of glebe, but a portion has been sold during recent years, and the amount received from the sale invested for the benefit of the living.

That a church on the present site existed at West Kirby before the Conquest is certain, but it is impossible to say when it was first built. It is dedicated to St. Bridget the Virgin, the patroness of Ireland, who was born at Fochart, in the diocese of Armagh,

in the middle of the fifth century, and received the veil from St. Mel, a disciple of St. Patrick.

In about the earliest written record of the parish, soon after the Conquest, West Kirby was called "Cherchbie," and its present name—which means West Churchtown—was given to it to distinguish it from "Kirkby in Wallia," now called Wallasey.

Robert de Rodelent, to whom West Kirby and other places in Wirral were given by the Conqueror, gave, in his turn, the church and the church on Hilbre Island to the Abbey of St. Ebrulf, or St. Evroul, at Utica, in Normandy. There is no place of this name known in Normandy now, but probably the Abbey was near Ouche, in the valley of the Reille, not far from Lisieux. The Norman Abbot, however, in a short time conveyed these churches to the Abbot of St. Werburgh, Chester, for an annual payment of thirty shillings; but afterwards falling into the hands of the Earl of Chester, they were conferred by him upon the Abbot of Basingwerke, on the opposite shore of the Dee, during the reign of King Stephen.

There were constant disputes between the monks of Basingwerke and those of Chester for the right of presentation to West Kirby church, and about the year 1200 an armed contest took place within its walls for its possession; it was, however, after a long suit, finally confirmed to the Abbot of St. Werburgh in 1287, with whom it remained till the dissolution of the religious houses, when it was conferred upon the Dean and Chapter of Chester, with whom—with the exception of one or two troubled periods—it has remained ever since.

When the church was last restored, in 1869-70, the foundation walls of a smaller church were found underneath the floor of the edifice which then existed, which would in all probability be the church of the Saxon period; and from some remains of Norman architecture and the base of a Norman pillar still *in situ* in the church, there is reason to believe that it must have been rebuilt or restored shortly after the Conquest. But the oldest portion of the existing edifice is the chancel, the east window of which seems to be of the period of the decorated style, or about the

end of the fourteenth century. It is a window of five lights, with some rather remarkable tracery in the upper part; and it is said that the only window exactly resembling it in England is a larger one in Shiffnal church, Shropshire. The small window at the west end of the north aisle is a rude specimen of the decorated period; and the tower is in the perpendicular style, and probably dates from about the early part of the sixteenth century.

The church has undergone many alterations and restorations, and from the heavy and unusual payment of church rates made by the trustees of Bennett's Charity in 1699, and amounting to £2 5s.—the average payment at that time being only 5s. 10d.—it would seem that a good deal of work was then done, and this work was probably the restoration of the north aisle.

Before the year 1788 the church consisted of nave, chancel, north aisle, of the same length as the nave and chancel, south aisle, the length of the nave only, and the tower; but on the 24th August in that year a vestry meeting was held, and the church being declared to be in a dilapidated state, it was resolved to pull down the south wall and rebuild it in a line with the chancel, to alter the roof, new pew and flag the aisles, change the position of the pulpit and reading desk, and put the whole building into thorough and substantial repair; the result being that the south aisle was taken away, the ridge of the new roof ran from the north side of the tower, the pillars and arches of the interior were removed, and a ceiling was put up which for many years concealed the upper tracery of the chancel window. The space in front of the Communion Table was very narrow, and a "three-decker"—*i.e.*, pulpit, reading desk, and clerk's desk—was placed almost in front of it.

The entrances to the church were by two doors on the south side, and the interior had the appearance of an oblong white-washed room, with a gallery at the west end, in which, later on, the organ was placed; and at the east end of the north aisle was a vault, where a number of the Glegges of Grange had been buried. There were perhaps about half-a-dozen square pews, but with these exceptions the pews were single, and rather high and

narrow; and they were appropriated fairly enough to the parishioners, except to those of the township of Hoose who did not pay church rates, or leys, as they were called.

The total cost of the alteration in 1788 amounted to £425, which was mainly defrayed by the sale of the lead of the old roof and other old materials; the principal sum of Peter Kelsall's Charity amounting to £45, and extra leys amounting to £45 8s. 1d., which made up the sum.

The majority of the parishioners seem to have been satisfied with their church till about the year 1856, after which many alterations were made. But these all failed to satisfy those who wished their church to present a more beautiful and ecclesiastical appearance, and a vestry meeting was held on the 6th November, 1868, at which it was resolved to restore the church in accordance with designs presented by the Rev. Canon Eaton, the Rector.

The work of restoration was begun on the 8th July, 1869, and consisted, in the first place, of taking down and undoing nearly all that was built or done in 1788. A new south aisle was built, pillars and arches were replaced, and the main features were made to resemble those that the church is supposed to have presented before that year, though the walls and roofs are now higher than the old ones, as may be seen from the mark of the old roof of the nave on the east side of the tower, in the interior of the church. The whole of the old stone and other materials that were suitable were used in the restoration, and the piers of the chancel arch and some of the bench ends are copied from one of the stones of the old piers and one of the old bench ends that were found built up in the walls or buried under the floor of the church.

Since the church was re-opened a north porch has been built and a new pulpit provided, and the total cost of the restoration may be stated as about £5,500, which was contributed by the parishioners, their friends, and the congregation. There have, besides, been many beautiful and costly gifts, among which may be noticed the memorial stained glass and the wrought iron screen.

In the chancel there is a piscina, a sedilia, and a priests' door, all of about the fourteenth century; and there is a stone bracket on the north side of the chancel and another at the east end of the north aisle, upon which the figures of the patron saint and the Blessed Virgin and Child were probably placed. The vestry, which was enlarged in 1869, is approached from the church by three stone steps, and the doorway is very narrow. In it there is a trefoil recess, now built up on the church side, but in all probability open at one time, and through which the priest in the vestry would have been able to see into the church.

There are very few memorials of the dead in the church, but in 1688 there were some monuments of the Glegges which are not now existing. The one of most interest remaining is a red sandstone slab, on which is a shield bearing a plain cross, with eagles for supporters and surmounted by a coronet, underneath which is an inscription in Latin to the memory of Johannes Van Zoelen, who died on the 3rd September, 1689, and who was an officer in the Duke of Schomberg's army, which was encamped at Meols in that year. There are a few tablets with armorial bearings of some of the Glegges, and inscriptions to the memory of some Williamsons, who were probably of the family of Thomas Williamson, who was Rector in 1670, and who died and was buried in Liverpool in 1696; of a son of Dr. Trevor, who became Rector in 1803, and some others; but there are no monuments to William Glegge, the founder of Calday Grange School, or to Thomas Bennett, the founder of the charity which bears his name, both of whom were buried in the church—the first in November, 1636, and the second on the 11th January, 1676.

There is a modern brass near the vestry door to the memory of some members of the Peacock family, who formerly lived at Greasby Hall; and the following quaint inscription may be read on a small old brass plate, let into a stone, to the memory of Elizabeth Ainsdale, of Great Meols :—

> Here lies one, deprived of her life,
> Who was a virtuous and a faithful wife,
> Of pious life and conversation,
> Always mindful of her *Soles* salvation.

1407109

In the interior of the tower there are two old wooden tables of charities, giving some particulars of Bennett's Charity and of the Bread Charities, and stating that they were erected to commemorate the pious benefactors of the poor of the parish of West Kirby; and there are two more modern ones, erected in 1824, which are but little more than copies of the old ones. The list, however, is incomplete, for no mention is made of the bequests of Thomas Urmson or Peter Kelsall, the only record of the former being an inscription on wood in the churchwarden's seat, where bread was formerly placed—"The gift of Master "Thomas Urmston, of Frankby, 27th May, 1710, a dozen of "bread weekly to the poor"; and there is no record at all of the latter, except the entries in the churchwardens' books, which show that in 1788 they spent the capital sum of the bequest in the restoration of the church, and that they have paid interest at five per cent. since that time. In the other churchwarden's seat may be seen some good wooden lettering, recording another Bread Charity, viz.:—"The gift of Master Thomas Cleave, "Citizen and Haberdasher of London, 1641."

The bells, five in number, were in all probability given by Mr. John Glegge, of Grange Hall, in 1719, as the inscription formerly on the fifth bell will tend to show:

1. Prosperity to this parish.
2. Mr. Thos. Richardson, Curate.
3. Jos. Jennings, John Totty, Churchwardens.
4. Abm. Ruddall, cast us all.

The fifth bell has been recast, but the original bell was inscribed—

Mr. John Glegge, a good benefactor.

The name of the Curate being upon the bell seems to prove that the Rector, who at that time was the Rev. John Oliver, was non-resident. The bells bear the date 1719, and Abraham Rudhall, by whom they were cast, belonged to a family of celebrated bell founders of the City of Gloucester.

The weathercock was put up in 1757, and bears the initials of the churchwardens—$\frac{\text{N. U.}}{\text{T. H.}}$ $\frac{}{1757.}$ (Newport Urmson, Thomas Hignett). The following particulars are taken from the churchwardens' book :—

Spent when the Weathercock was bespoke - - - -	£0	2	6
The Weathercock - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3	19	4
Two hoops for the Cock spindle - - - - - - - -	0	1	6
At putting it up - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	3	6
1778. Repairing Weathercock 3/, Spent 4/- - - - -	0	7	0
1804. Thos. Royden's bill for gilding the Weathercock	1	17	0

After undergoing repairs on one or two other occasions, it was nearly blown over during a storm in 1868, but put up again in 1870, and since that year it has been again gilded; so that altogether it has been a very expensive ornament.

The registers commence in 1692, but there are copies of registers in the Diocesan Registry Office at Chester beginning with the year 1581; the books, however, from which they were copied have been lost. The churchwardens' accounts go back to the year 1754. Many curious and quaint entries may be found in them, and it is to be regretted that the previous account books cannot be found. The remaining books and documents belonging to the parish relate to Calday Grange School, founded by William Glegge, Esq., as a Grammar School in 1636; to Cleaves Charity, (a bread charity,) founded in 1641; and to Bennett's Charity, which was a bequest of a considerable quantity of land, though largely encumbered, by Thomas Bennett, of Newton-cum-Larton, in 1676, for the purpose of paying annually £30—which was at that time nearly one-half of the net income—to the Master of Calday Grange School, and the remainder in clothes and money to the poor.

The deeds of Bennett's Charity go back to the period of the Reformation, at which time the greater portion of the land belonged to the Abbey of Basingwerke; and amongst the documents relating to Calday Grange School are some accounts of legal proceedings in 1738-40, arising out of a complaint of

the churchwardens that a master in whose appointment they did not concur did not know, and consequently could not teach, Latin; that he neglected the school, and appointed an under-master at a small salary to take his place, who did not know or teach Latin; and that he did not take the children to church on holy days or Fridays during Lent, as had been the custom; and this master was eventually obliged to resign. The conveyances of the land from one set of trustees to other trustees give considerable information respecting the parishioners; and from the account books, which in the case of Bennett's Charity go back to 1699, and in that of Calday Grange School to 1740, may be gathered information relating to rents, taxes, wages, and other interesting matters.

There are no deeds relating to the other charities, viz.: Thomas Urmson's £60, Elizabeth Matthews' £5, Robert Whitlow's £5, and William and Elizabeth Pick's £5; but all these are bread charities.

Nothing is known of the date of the Cow Charity, and its origin is uncertain. Under that charity the trustees advanced from £4 to £6 upon a cow, which was then called a parish cow; the owner, however, had the sole use of the cow, and he paid to the trustees five per cent. interest per annum on the loan. If the owner sold the cow he was expected to pay the trustees the amount they had advanced, but if the cow died he was released from the debt upon producing the hide and horns. The working of this charity was never very satisfactory, and it was wound up in 1884; the proceeds being invested in the purchase of £78 8s. 10d. consolidated three per cent. stock.

At the present time Calday Grange School and the before-mentioned charities are being re-organised by the Charity Commissioners. The school was rebuilt in 1862, by John Shaw Leigh, Esq., whose father had, about the end of the last century, succeeded the Glegges in the ownership of Grange Hall Estate, and since that time a class room and teacher's house have been added by the parishioners, but the teaching has been practically of an elementary character. The Charity Commissioners have

determined, with the approval of the trustees, to convert the school into a grammar school again, as intended by the founder; and in order to advance this end the Commissioners, with the approval of the trustees of Bennett's Charity, have resolved to endow the school with one-half of the income of Bennett's Charity, instead of the £30 per annum hitherto; but with the provision that ten children from the elementary schools of the parish shall receive a free education at the grammar school.

A beautiful new school for elementary education has been built on the glebe land adjoining the churchyard, given by the Rector, with the consent of the Patrons; the funds for which have been provided partly out of the endowment of Calday Grange School, by way of compensation for the school practically taken away from the parishioners of the present ecclesiastical parish, and partly by subscription.

The charities will be consolidated under the name of the West Kirby Charities, and the annual income, which under the present rental of the landed property will amount to about £150, will be laid out in pensions and in other ways for the benefit of the poor, in accordance with a scheme prepared by the Charity Commissioners.

The Rev. John Oliver's bequest of £10, in the year 1732, if it was received in full, has been lost. The only records of it in the churchwarden's book are in 1765-6, where there is an entry—"Received of Mr. Olivers money £4 14s. 6d."; and on April 5th, 1768, when the amount was lent to two parishioners, since which time there is no record of the charity or the amount lent.

Peter Kelsall's bequest of £45, concerning which there are no deeds, and the date of which is unknown, was called in from the man to whom it had been lent, and spent in the repairs and restoration of the church, and the churchwardens paid interest on the amount up to the year 1869.

After an ineffeetual attempt to restore these two charities, an agreement was arrived at between the churchwardens of West Kirby and the churchwardens of the parishes of Hoylake and of Frankby, which had been formed out of the ancient parish of

West Kirby, that the three present parishes should each assume a certain portion as a debt, and pay interest upon it. This has accordingly been done since that time, and the interest is given in pence to the children of the three present parishes by their own churchwardens, every Easter Monday, in accordance with the tradition which had been handed down, and to the custom of Kelsall's Charity.

In the churchyard the oldest decipherable date is 1672, but there is a recumbent stone, bearing a fine floriated cross and some initials, of a much earlier period. Many quaint and curious epitaphs may be found, and there are some pretty modern tombstones, and also a handsome roofed cross in memory of Richard Barton, Esq., of Caldy Manor, who contributed very largely on many occasions to the restoration and beautifying of the church.

The sun-dial formerly stood in the place now occupied by the cross, but it now stands near the east end of the church. The pedestal is a time- and weather-worn pillar of considerable age, and the present dial plate, which bears the inscription $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{J. B.}\\ \text{R. H.}\\ 1756.\end{matrix}\right\}$ C. W. (*i.e.*, Joseph Boumphrey, Richard Husband, Churchwardens), cost as follows :—

	£	s	d
A new dial plate	0	10	6
Fetching it from Liverpool	0	3	6
Setting it	0	2	6
One day's attendance	0	1	0
Lead to fix it, &c.	0	0	4
Spent then	0	4	0

Until the year 1848 the Sunday School was held in a building erected about the year 1825 in the north-west corner of the church, the marks of which may still be seen on the north aisle and tower walls. This building was taken down in 1848, and the Sunday School was held in the building adjoining the churchyard, erected in the previous year for an elementary school, but it is now held in the new schools, and the old school is at the present time only used for meetings and such like purposes.

When the church was being restored in 1869, numerous remains of previous buildings and ancient stones of great interest were found, principally in the south wall of the church, which was then taken down, and they are now kept in a room adjoining the old school. The remains consist of the base and capital of a Norman pillar, portions of pillars and mouldings of a later period, a corbel and a child's stone coffin, three crosses, probably headstones, one of the three being probably of the period of the tenth century, and fragments of other crosses, two lettered stones, said to be portions of Roman headstones, and a portion of a shaft of a Runic cross, with an interlacing design of great rarity, showing the Runic knot or braid, and with the angles corded; all of red sandstone. And in addition was found a stone of a pale greenish-white colour, five-and-a-half feet in length by one-and-a-half in breadth, and about eight-and-a-half inches thick. It is a sort of limestone, and totally different from any stone in the neighbourhood. It has the appearance of a lintel, but some have conjectured it to be a portion of the top of a shrine, while others think it a portion of the shaft of a cross. It is curiously ornamented with a band of treble braid, and sculptured with other designs, and is generally considered to be of Scandinavian work of about the ninth century.

Ormerod, the historian of the county, gives a very incomplete list of rectors from about the time of King Stephen, or about the year 1140, the first named being Nigellus, and he would probably belong to the family of the Norman barons of Halton, who bore that name, and who were in possession of property at Greasby and in other parts of the Hundred of Wirral.

This Nigellus was succeeded in the benefice by his son Thomas, and he by his son Richard, and he again by his son William; thus showing that the order of the Church that priests should not marry was not regarded at that time at West Kirby. But hereditary succession of benefices was at length forbidden by the Legate in England, in consequence of the decision of the Lateran Council in 1215, and William Nigellus was the last of his family who held the living. Then follow the names of sixteen

others, and amongst them is found that of Henry Meols, a younger son of one of the Meolses of Great Meols, who was Rector in the year 1433; all these being presented by the Abbots of St. Werburgh. There is a break in the list for nearly one hundred years during the time of the Reformation, Richard Buckley being the last Rector presented by the Abbot, and that was in 1508. Then follows the name of Richard Winstanley, but without date or patron; he died, however, in 1603, and was succeeded by Thomas Billinge, who was presented by Thomas Savage. Billinge afterwards resigned, and in 1631 Thomas Glover was presented by King Charles the First.

During the troubled times which followed, the Rev. Thomas Glover seems to have been a strong adherent of the King and the Church of England, and an opponent of the Parliament; and about the year 1643 he was sequestered and deprived for "delinquency."

In the year 1642 the Royalists seized and imprisoned many Puritan ministers and laymen throughout the country, and the number of ministers who were reported to have been ill-treated and plundered was so great that a committee was formed in London for their relief; and this committee, which had sub-committees all over the country, and which for more than ten years was to take a principal share in appointing to benefices of which the clergy of the Church of England had been and were to be deprived, was called the "Committee of Plundered Ministers." This Committee in the year 1643 appointed Ralph Marsden, of Neston, a Puritan, to the living; but Mr. Glover did not relinquish his charge without a struggle, and it was only by force that he was deprived of it and of his rectory.

The Rev. Ralph Marsden died June 30th, 1648, and the people of West Kirby gave a call to the Rev. John Murcot, a Presbyterian—of Eastham, and, before that, of Astbury—which he accepted, and shortly after he married the daughter of the late minister. Another authority, however, says that he was appointed by the Committee of Plundered Ministers, and, in accordance with an ordinance of Parliament, Mrs. Glover, the

wife of the Rector who had been deprived, was allowed £25 per annum—being the fifth part of the then value of the tithes.

In 1648, as minister of West Kirby, Mr. Murcot signed the "Cheshire Attestation," which was an attestation "to the truth "of Jesus Christ, and to our Solemn League and Covenant"; but in a year or two after this he resolved to leave, and refusing an invitation to settle at Chester, he crossed to Dublin, where he became pastor of an Independent Chapel, and died there in 1654.

After an interval of two or three years, the Rev. John Cartwright, who was probably an Independent, was presented in 1654, but he resigned or was ejected on the 24th August, 1662, as he would not conform to the Church of England, which had then been re-established. He afterwards was chaplain to Lady Wilbraham, of Woodhey, and was buried at Audlem, 1687-8.

Since 1670 the presentations, with one exception, have been made by the Dean and Chapter of Chester. The rectors generally have been canons of the Cathedral, and up to a recent period have held other livings in addition; and with the possible exception of Thomas Williamson, who held the benefice towards the end of the seventeenth century, all the rectors have been non-resident until Rector Slade, who resigned the vicarage of Bolton-le-Moors in 1856, and spent the last four years of his life at West Kirby.

In 1827 Dr. Coplestone, Dean of Chester, was presented. He appeared once in the church, and read himself in. He received a year's tithe, and was shortly after made Bishop of Llandaff. Upon his promotion the Crown presented Dr. Murray in 1828, when the same proceedings were gone through; but upon being made Bishop of Rochester, he resigned in 1829. The Dean and Chapter then presented the Rev. James Slade, who was Rector for thirty-one years; and in 1860 he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Eaton, the present Rector.

From 1697 to 1856 the curates were in every respect, except the very important one of remuneration, the real rectors, and some of them remained for many years—for instance, the Rev. George Hodson from 1726 to 1758, 32 years; the Rev. William

Robinson from 1759 to 1779 (he died at West Kirby, and was buried in the church); the Rev. James Newton from 1780 to 1822, 42 years; and the Rev. William Armitstead from 1828 to 1856, a period of 28 years.

In the village there are a few old houses and cottages, but the population until this century was very small, and a large portion of the land of the township was common. From time to time, however, several appropriations took place, one of which, in 1709, seems to have been by drawing lots; but the last and greatest was in 1830, when the remaining commons and hills were all either enclosed or appropriated.

During an excavation at Grove Hill in 1840 some British urns were found, made of the clay of the district, which contained human bones and ashes; and under the mill which stood on the site of the column, and which was so much injured by the great storm of 1839 that it had to be taken down, was found a cavern, also containing some human bones, and some articles of domestic use. This mill was a landmark, and as the loss of it was felt by sailors, the trustees of the Liverpool Docks built the column, in 1841, as a beacon in its place.

Grange—which joins West Kirby on the east, was called in Domesday Book Calders, then it became, in succession, Great Calday, Calday Grange, Caldey Grange, Caldy Grange, and now Grange—is the largest township in the parish, and at one time it was much more populous than at present.

The only remains of the hall, which for about two hundred and fifty years was the residence of the Gleggs of Grange, are the kitchen, barn, stables, &c., and these of late years have been renovated. The park surrounding the house is called The Mount, containing a considerable number of old trees which are the largest and finest in the neighbourhood.

The house of the Gleggs of Grange was founded by the second son of the then Glegge of Gayton, in the time of King Edward the Sixth, who gave Newton Car as a swannery to this young Mr. Glegge; and in course of time a second son of the then owner of Grange founded the house of the Gleggs of Irby,

and now of Backford. The Grange family occupied the foremost position in the parish, and the members of it seem to have been generally very much liked. Many traditions remain of their kindness and good nature. But at the same time they seem to have been very extravagant, and towards the end of the last century they became so poor that the last of the Glegges was taken out of Chester Castle (where he was imprisoned for debt) just before his death, so that he might not die in prison; and the property passed to John Leigh, Esq., of Liverpool, in the possession of whose descendants it still remains.

The Coventrys were another unfortunate family in Grange. They lived at Newbold (now New House), which they owned, and at one time they probably stood second in the parish. They were fond of calling land after their own name, and there are fields still which were called "Coventry's Hey" and "Coventry's "Croft"; but in the Cheshire fashion of corrupting names, these are now called "Quainterance Hey" and "Quainterance Croft." The last Coventry sold his land to Thomas Bennett, the founder of the charity which bears his name, and his granddaughter was the first who was relieved out of the funds of the charity, in great part derived from the property that once belonged to her grandfather. The statement is as follows, and it is taken from Bennett's Charity books, in the account for the year 1705 :—

"An Accompt of what hath been laid out upon Elizabeth "Eavans grandaughter to Mr. Coventry and one of the poor of "the parrish :—"

for	½-yard of Cloath for head cloaths	000	00	07
,,	blooding and purgeing	000	00	06
to	John Leen for his trouble	000	04	00
,,	John Warton for 3 weeks table	000	02	00
for	mant and petycoat	000	09	00
,,	thrid and inkle and makeing	000	01	10
,,	cloath for 2 aprons	000	01	02
,,	cloath for a petycoat	000	01	06
,,	a border for coat and makeing	000	00	04
,,	a pair of body's and stumicher	000	04	02
,,	5 yards of cloath for shifts	000	03	06½

for thrid and makeing	000	00	06
,, cloath for head cloaths	000	01	00
,, a pair of shoes	000	02	04
,, 2 pair of hose	000	02	00
,, a whisk	000	00	10
paid for a hat and Riband	000	00	10½
,, for a pair of Gloves	000	00	06
for a blew apron	000	01	04
,, a qnife	000	00	06
	001	18	06

Nearly all the land belonging to Bennett's Charity is in this township, and the property consists of two farms, viz.: New House Farm, of about 193, and Rake House Farm, of about 60 statute acres. Grange Cars were enclosed about 1820, and all the hills and commons have either been enclosed or claimed by the Leigh family, as lords of the manor in succession to the Glegges.

The school which William Glegge built in 1636 was a very plain structure, consisting of one room and a porch, built on the waste land of his manor; and the present school and garden occupy the same site. He endowed it with about 30 acres of land at Greasby and a house, which were sold in 1871, and the proceeds, amounting to £1889 2s. 9d., were laid out in the purchase of £2034 1s. 4d. consolidated three per cent. stock. When the school was rebuilt by Mr. Leigh, in 1862, it bore the name of Caldey Grange School, but recently the spelling has been changed to *Calday*, which means "cold height" or "cold "enclosure," either or both of which apply well to the situation; while Caldey and Caldy mean "cold island," which is altogether inapplicable.

Caldy, or, as it should be, Little Calday (Calders in Domesday), lies south of West Kirby and Grange. It was formerly a very rough and untidy village, but since its purchase by R. W. Barton, Esq., about the year 1835, a great improvement has taken place, and it is now one of the prettiest villages in the county. On the hill above the village was the beacon which communicated with the beacon at Everton, and with one on the opposite shore of

the Dee; and between the manor house and the school stood the last May-pole which remained in the neighbourhood. There are some picturesque old houses, and a portion of the manor house is old, and the school built by the late Mr. Richard Barton adds greatly to the beauty of the village.

Frankby is a pleasant inland little village, with some nice old farmhouses and a small green in the midst, on which is an old-fashioned draw-well. Some good new houses have been built a little distance from the village, and in 1861 the church was built, the architects being the Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool, and the founders were the landowners and inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The new parish of Frankby was formed in 1860, and consists, roughly, of the townships of Frankby, Greasby, and Newton-cum-Larton. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is in the decorated style,—consisting of chancel, north aisle, nave and porch, with a bell turret; and the interior has in recent years been painted and decorated, and the windows filled with stained glass. The original drawings provide for an extension of the church westward, with a tower and spire at the south-west corner. The vicarage close by is a pretty house, and the churchyard is well kept.

Greasby lies to the east of Frankby, and is mentioned in Domesday under the name of Gravesberie. It is a moderately large village, and in it are the schools for Frankby parish and the master's house. The old hall—now a farmhouse—is not large, but picturesque and interesting; and there are other houses which are of considerable antiquity. Not very long ago there were the remains of an old stone cross in the centre of the village, but the stones have been taken away, and a common-place iron cross erected on a different site.

Newton-cum-Larton is in a north-westernly direction from Greasby. The village of Newton consists of five farmhouses, and Larton of one house, and there are three or four cottages near Newton Common. This small common is now the only one left in the upper portion of the ancient parish which has not been enclosed or appropriated.

Great Meols (Melas in Domesday) is north and north-east of Newton-cum-Larton. It has a frontage to the sea of nearly three miles, and the coast has been ravaged to a very great extent by high tides and storms. On the shore are very extensive remains of a forest, which may be traced from a spot in the Dee below Caldy—where there is a peat bank, in where are traces of roots of trees—called "Caldy Blacks"; then at West Kirby, and, passing Meols and Leasowe, it may be found again in places on the Lancashire side up to nearly the mouth of the River Alt.

At Dove Point (Dhuv, *i.e.*, Black Point), a very large number of trunks and roots of trees may be seen embedded in a strata of peat of considerable extent, and there is a lower strata of peat in which trunks and roots of trees are also to be found, but by far the largest proportion of the former are prostrate; to all appearance the butts appear *in situ*, and many would seem to have been planted with some degree of regularity, but there are not wanting those who contend that the trees have drifted from elsewhere, and settled in the peaty matter.

That Dove Point stretched out a considerable distance into the sea is certain; as on the shore, and at a considerable distance from the mainland, have been found the remains of buildings and traces of cultivation, and during this century a vast number of objects of antiquity, to the number perhaps of 4,000 or more, have been discovered in the various beds of strata at low tides. These objects consist of British, Roman, English, and Irish coins, of gold, silver, copper, and brass, and amongst many other articles were found Roman fibulæ, brooches, buckles, hasps, beads, spurs, knives, needles, pins, keys, nails, and finger rings, showing that Dove Point must have been a Roman station at one time, and a point of importance in succeeding times, as many of the objects extend down to the period of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and some even later. Numerous coins and other articles of the period of King William the Third have been found, but principally on the mainland, in the neighbourhood where his soldiers were encamped previous to their embarkation for Ireland. A considerable collection of these articles may be seen in the Mayer

Museum in Liverpool, but a greater number remain in the possession of private collectors.

The ravages of the sea have been so great that Dove Point has been swept away, a road and part of a racecourse have been swallowed up, an outer Leasowe lighthouse has been carried off, a church has disappeared, and in 1828 a place of sepulture was found nearly opposite Leasowe Lighthouse, but from 100 to 200 yards below the flow of the tide. In 1795 the Commissioners of Sewers made an embankment of some kind at Leasowe, but several inundations occurred, and in 1828 the present embankment was made. This, however, does not extend so far west as Dove Point, at and about which the inroads of the sea continue, and an average of 2 to 3 yards of land are every year being washed away.

A family who assumed the local name, but under many different spellings, such as Melas, Meols, Meoles, and Melsh, is known to have been settled here about the middle of the thirteenth century, but it is not known where their house was situated—possibly it was on Dove Point, and was swept away with that promontory. They do not appear to have taken so much interest in the parish of West Kirby as in Wallasey, where some members of the family either built or endowed the school in 1654, and where they owned a large quantity of land. Wallasey Hall or Manor House belonged to them, and possibly they made that their principal residence; or when they were at Great Meols they may have taken more interest in the lost church which has been swallowed up by the sea below Leasowe, and which was called Lees Kirk. They joined the King's party against the Parliament in Charles the First's time, and suffered much in consequence; and the male line became extinct about the end of the seventeenth century. Their property passed through females to the Houghs, and from them to Mrs. Ramsbottom, and it is now in the possession of Mrs. Keightley of Liverpool.

Leasowe Lighthouse, built in 1763, is in this township, and at the same time an outer one of wood was built, but this was washed away, and the lighthouse at Bidston built instead in 1770.

A century earlier, lighthouses were so little appreciated that the Mayor and Burgesses of Liverpool petitioned against them, on the ground that they would be a hurt to mariners and expose them to dangers if they trusted to them.

There are three village greens and an extensive common which so far have not been enclosed, though some attempts have been recently made to appropriate them.

Hoose is the smallest township, but up to a recent period had the largest population in the parish. It was scarcely mentioned in the Parish Books until after 1700, and the spelling of the name seems to have been according to taste and fancy. It is a village of fishermen, and seems to have sprung up within the last hundred years. In 1833 a church which, according to the first proposals, was intended to be a free church, with the exception of about 10 pews, was built and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for the public worship of the inhabitants of Great Meols, Hoose, and Little Meols, which townships have been formed into the ecclesiastical parish of Hoylake. The church—which owes its origin, together with a portion of the endowment, mainly to the late Mrs. Swainson of Hoylake, and her sons and their friends and neighbours—consists of nave and chancel, with a porch and bell turret, and the architect was Mr. (now Sir) James Picton, of Liverpool. The windows of the nave and the west front have been copied, though on an enlarged scale, from the old Norman church of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, but the chancel is in the pointed style. The tithes of this parish, unlike those of Frankby, are paid to the Rector of West Kirby, and the endowment consists of about £1,600 consolidated three per cent. stock, and £60 per annum from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, producing together about £108 per annum, and about £100 per annum in addition is obtained from pew rents and the offertories. The vicarage and the schools are close to the church, and the latter are endowed with about £200 consolidated three per cent. stock, bequeathed by the late Mr. H. J. Webster, of Hoylake and Liverpool.

The Coast Guard Station and Lifeboat House are in this

township, and the Wesleyan chapel at the east end of the village, where it joins Great Meols, was the first Nonconformist place of worship erected in the ancient parish of West Kirby. This chapel was originally built by the Methodists about the year 1850, and it passed to the Independents before coming into the possession of the Wesleyans.

Little Meols separates the township of Hoose from that of West Kirby, and until 50 years ago could hardly be said to be a village, as with the exception of two hotels and two lighthouses, there were only a few thatched houses and cottages scattered over the township.

There is and has been for many years an extensive rabbit warren, portions of which have been at various times used for racing. The old racecourse was to the west of the present one, which was made and the grand stand built by the members of the Liverpool Hunt, a club which has ceased to exist, and the greater portion of the course and a large part of the warren is now used as a links by the Royal Liverpool Golf Club.

Lord Stanley of Alderley is the owner of the township, and one of his ancestors, rather more than one hundred years ago, built the Royal Hotel, which was at one time considerably larger than at present, and was much frequented during the latter part of the last century and the first quarter of this century by the nobility and gentry of the county.

King William the Third embarked for Ireland at a place which is still called "The King's Gap." He arrived at Chester on Sunday morning, the 10th June, 1690, and attended service at the cathedral, after which he proceeded to Gayton Hall, the residence of William Glegge, whom he knighted. The next day he is said to have set out for Hoylake, and according to tradition he stopped on his way at Mr. Glegge's house at Calday Grange, where he partook of refreshment, and afterwards proceeded to his ship at Hoylake, setting sail, in all probability, on the following day.

The islands of Hilbre, three in number, viz., Great Hilbre, Middle Hilbre, or middle island, and the Eye, Little Eye, or

Little Lee, as it was formerly called, though in the parish of St. Oswald's, Chester, may be noticed here, as they are in the township of Little Meols, and the inhabitants have the right of sepulture in West Kirby churchyard, but Great Hilbre seems to be the only one that has ever been inhabited.

The English church, supposed to have been dedicated to St. Hildeburga, which was conveyed to the abbey at Utica, seems to have been replaced by a cell for two Benedictine monks and a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and pilgrimages to our Lady of Hilbre were frequently made. No undoubted vestiges of these buildings are to be seen, except, perhaps, some small flagstones and a deep and old well, but a graveyard has been discovered, with some monumental slabs sculptured with crosses, one of which remains on the island. (See Proceedings, vol. xv.)

The most ancient light or beacon on this coast was on Hilbre, for the support of which John Earl of Chester contributed ten shillings annually about the year 1230.

There are two caves, one called the "Lady's Cave," on the large island, and the other the "Devil's Hole," on the middle island, though by the falling of the overhanging rocks the size of the latter has been greatly reduced. The name of the Lady's Cave would in all probability be given in honour of the Virgin, but old stories say that the cave acquired the name in consequence of the body of a young lady who had been abducted from Waterford, and who with her abductors was drowned, being found lying on a ledge in the cave.

The tide flows with great rapidity, and, owing to this and to fogs, many lives have been lost in crossing the sands to and from the mainland.

It is said that smuggling was carried on to a great extent at one time; and undoubtedly there was a good deal of rough work, such as prize-fighting, cock-fighting, and such like "sports," which a public-house on the island which existed till about sixty years ago would not tend to restrain.

The islands now belong to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, who have a telegraph station, a tide-gauge, and a life-boat

on Great Hilbre; and one of the two houses on the island is occupied by the members of the Liverpool Canoe Club.

The earliest record of Hoylake appears to be in the reign of King John, or about the year 1200, when William Lancelyn quit-claimed for ever to the Abbot of St. Werburgh the Lake of Hildeburgeye, called "Heye Pol," or pool as we should now say.

The name thus first applied to water and afterwards transferred to the land has undergone many changes. It has been Heye-pol, High-lake, Hyle-lake, Hoyle-lake, and Hoylake, and is now given to a district bordering on the sea from the mouth of the Dee to more than a mile eastward, comprising a considerable portion of Little Meols, the whole of Hoose, and a small part of Great Meols.

About the year 1700 the lake at Hoylake was half a mile wide at low tide, with 15 feet of water at its western and 30 feet at its eastern entrance, but now it is nearly dry at low water, and in most places it is quite possible to walk to Hoyle-bank on the opposite side.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, Liverpool, though beginning to rival Chester as a port was still subordinate to it; and owing to the Rock Channel, which was at that time the only channel buoyed and beaconed, being very shallow and dry at low water, it is stated by Captain Collins, in 1687, that "the great "ships which belong to Liverpool put out at Hyle or High-lake "part of their lading, until they are light enough to sail over the "flats to Liverpool." This channel, as well as the Horse—or Hoes channel as it probably should be called—became deeper; but it was not till 1838 that the Victoria Channel was formed, which has now become almost the only channel used for approaching or leaving the Mersey.

In former times the loss of life on the coast was very great, and there is still at West Kirby an open bier, which was used for carrying drowned persons found on the shore, and nearly all the bodies of these unknown men were buried on the north side of the churchyard.

There was a good deal of wrecking going on at one time, and when inward-bound West India ships met with disasters and broke up, a great gathering of men from the surrounding villages took place in order to secure casks of rum which came ashore, and which sometimes were buried in the sandhills to be removed at a more convenient time. Deaths have frequently ensued from the heavy drinking of the strong new rum which took place at such times, and it has been frequently said that some of the casks which were buried have never been recovered. Happily, now, there are comparatively very few wrecks, and wrecking is a thing of the long past.

From the churchwardens' books it may be gathered that there was great excitement in the parish during the Seven Years' War, as shewn by the payments for ringing the church bells. In 1757 there was a payment of 3s. "for ringing on General Blakeney's "birthday"; and upon referring to the history of that time it appears that this general made a gallant defence of the island of Minorca, then considered the key of the Mediterranean, which, however, he had eventually to surrender to the Duc de Richelieu, and Admiral Byng was shot for not relieving him. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, was the ally of this country at that time, and the bells were frequently set ringing on his account, and for his victories over the Austrians at Leuthen and the Russians at Zorndorff; but it seems strange that no notice was taken of his victory over the French at Rosbach, in 1757, as at that time they were our particular enemies. There was still greater excitement about the beginning of this century. Nelson had failed in his attempt to destroy the French flotilla at Boulogne, and there were great fears of an invasion. The coast was patrolled, and a sloop of war, which could then swing in the lake, was stationed at Hoylake, and upon a certain signal that the enemy was approaching being hoisted on Bidston Hill, the farmers were ordered to drive their cattle into the interior, and destroy all they could not carry away. The press-gang, and the dreaded rendezvous—round-about houses was the name given to these—were in full swing, and altogether there was thorough uneasiness, and Bona-

parte, or *Boney* as he was disrespectfully called, was most cordially hated.

It cannot be wondered at therefore that the great victories of Howe, Duncan, Jervis, and Nelson were the occasions for rejoicing; the bells were rung, and dinners were held at the "Ring o' Bells" to celebrate these great events, and the toast of William Pitt was always given as "the Pilot who had weathered "the storm." Wellington's victories were celebrated in the same way, and more recently the capture of Sebastopol. The anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was kept up by ringing till the Crimean War, and many other anniversaries of great national events were celebrated in the same way, but these have one by one been discontinued, the last to survive being the Gunpowder Plot which was given up in the year 1884.

Up to a very recent period the principal and in fact almost the only industry in the greater portion of the parish was agriculture, though for more than one hundred years the majority of the occupiers in Hoose and Little Meols have followed the calling of fishermen and gradually given up agriculture.

With the exception of the Glegges of Grange there were no resident large landowners and squires in the parish till about fifty years ago, though the old books and papers from time to time mention "gentlemen," and yeomen were fairly numerous. Most of these yeomen, in addition to their own land, took additional land on rent from the greater landowners, and became large farmers. The crops cultivated were rye and oats on the light lands and wheat on the clay; hay formed a considerable item, but potatoes and root crops were not much grown. The great industry, however, was cheese-making, and nothing gave a farmer's wife greater pleasure than showing her dairy to friends and visitors, but all this was long ago, as there probably has hardly been a cheese made in the parish during the last thirty years. Farmers now find it more profitable to sell milk and butter, and to produce hay, potatoes, and root crops, and to feed sheep and cattle for the supply of the great population of Birkenhead and Liverpool.

The rent of land may be assumed to have been much the same

as that of New House, a farm of 193 statute acres belonging to Bennett's Charity, which was as follows :—

From 1699, when it was £59, it gradually increased to 1733, when it was £85.

In 1734 it was reduced to £80, and so remained till 1773.

From 1774, when it was £100, it gradually increased to 1797, when it was £130.

From 1798 to 1810 it was £160, and from 1811 to 1817 it was £260.

From 1818 to 1833 it was £200, and from 1834 to 1837 it was £180.

From 1838 to 1857 it was £200 nominally, though allowances of seven per cent. were sometimes made.

From 1858 to 1879 it was £200, and since 1879 £250.

About the year 1700 slaters charged 1s. 4d. per day, "rights" 1s., labourers from 10d. to 1s., and ditchers 1s. 2d. per day. In 1800, a kilderkin of ale cost 16s., slates 27s. 6d. per ton, nails 4d. per lb., bricks 1s. 3d. per hundred, and 7s. per load was paid for carting timber from Woodside. Labourers wages were from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day, and thatchers 1s. 8d. per day; and the property tax from 1809 to 1816 was 2s. in the pound. In the early part of this century the head ploughman, living in a farmer's house, received as much as £14 per annum, and the other men on a descending scale, down to £4 per annum for boys. The head woman received £9 or £10 per annum, and the dairymaid sometimes more.

During the last century, the general custom was for the master and mistress and their family and servants to occupy the same sitting room, on the long winter nights, which was an apartment generally called the *house*. There was but little reading going on, even by the master or his family, as books were few and newspapers scarce, and perhaps the taste for reading not very strong. The women occupied themselves with spinning, and the mistress with knitting or sewing, but the men did nothing in particular except doze, or talk a little about the farm and the work already done or to be done. At about eight o'clock, the master, or his

son, and the male servants went round the buildings to bed up the horses and see that the cattle were all right, this was called "looking up"; and soon afterwards they all went to bed.

Until about sixty years ago, when an improvement set in, the roads not only in the parish but the Hundred of Wirral generally were deplorably bad, three horses or more being often required for work which can now be easily done by one. Farmers took their produce to market in waggons to Woodside or Seacombe, the usual route for the latter being by fields and commons through Great Meols, Leasowe, and Wallasey; at the ferries the produce was placed on board small boats, and landed on the strand at Liverpool, where is now the Prince's Dock. There were boat-houses on each side of the river; and sometimes the boatmen were not very eager to give up a pleasant chat and the chance of another glass of grog, and so the unfortunate and often impatient travellers had frequently to wait their pleasure. For some little time before steamers were established boats called "long noses" were very highly appreciated.

At the beginning of this century the nearest post office to the parish was at Neston, nearly ten miles away, and letters lay there until a certain number accumulated to make it worth while for a man to deliver them. Letters were then generally looked upon as foreboding misfortune of some kind, and when the messenger from the post office arrived in the parish, great curiosity was displayed as to who the letters were for, and considerable speculation ensued as to what they were likely to contain. The next post office established was at Upton, rather more than four miles from West Kirby, at which place letters had to be called for, but very often they were sent by some neighbour who happened to be passing through that village. Later on followed the post office at Hoylake, then that at West Kirby, and last of all came the one at Frankby.

At one time, say about eighty or one hundred years ago, there was only one newspaper subscribed for in the parish, and that was jointly by the curate and two farmers. It was a weekly one, and came a little irregularly, and from it the parishioners obtained

the greater part of the news of the outside world which they possessed.

A rough kind of plenty prevailed at the farmhouses on most occasions; but in the smaller houses flesh meat—except, perhaps, bacon—was only put on the table on two or three days in the week, and the fare of labourers was certainly not nearly so good or abundant as at present. There was no butcher's shop nearer than Neston, but afterwards, like the post office, one was opened at Upton, and the butcher's cart came round once a week. Farmers killed their own beasts, and their neighbours generally bought portions from them; but sometimes when unexpected friends arrived about dinner time, people were put to great straits, and often had to beg joints of meat to set before them.

The great dainty offered to honoured guests for dinner was a roast sucking pig, and there was a mixture of toasted cheese and ale called "swig," which was very much liked. Nearly every large farmer brewed his own ale, and that, and gin and rum, the latter made into punch and served from a punch-bowl, were the common beverages. Brandy was not usually offered, being kept only for medicinal purposes, and whisky was almost unknown. A little wine, red and white—that is, port and sherry—was kept, principally for ladies. Claret was known only to few, and was not liked, and champagne was hardly dreamt of.

The roads were so bad that spring vehicles could hardly be used. Pack horses carried baggage, and farmers and their wives and daughters travelled on horseback. Sometimes, in fact generally, the lady sat on a pillion behind the gentleman, with her arm round his waist, to keep herself on; but when a lady rode behind her servant-man, he had a belt round his waist, to which she held fast.

Dances and festivities of that sort were kept up with great spirit, to the music of the violin; and the dances were reels, country dances, and hornpipes. Cotillons and minuets do not seem to have been known, but quadrilles became common later, and last of all the waltz, followed by other "round dances"—though it is only within late years that these have come into

fashion. Dances were often carried on nearly all night; as it would hardly have been safe, on account of the roads, for guests from a distance to have gone home before daybreak; though generally the period of what was called "light moons" was chosen for parties.

The ways of the farmers and their customers were slow and cautious in dealing with the farm produce. A butcher or cheese-factor might perhaps call on a farmer early in the day, and though they both knew what they wanted, yet they talked of anything but business, and would have some beer. Then dinner would be ready, and after that they would have a pipe and some spirits. Then the cheese or stock would be shown to the visitor, just to pass away the time till tea; and it would, perhaps, be only when both were "getting mellow" that business would be approached, and a bargain made. Often, indeed, it would happen that supper would follow, and a bargain only be arrived at when the customer was about to ride away.

The principal out-door amusements were coursing and hunting. The former was not carried out as at present meetings, but the farmers, who mostly kept greyhounds, would meet occasionally on the farms of each other, and enjoy a day's coursing, and discuss farming, and observe and compare notes of each other's crops at the same time. For fox-hunting the Hundred depended upon the Stanleys of Hooton, who kept a pack of hounds, and behaved very hospitably to the inhabitants generally.

The in-door amusements were singing, old-fashioned games, such as "hunt the slipper," and cards—all-fours and whist being the favourite games.

The games of boys and young men were marbles, tops, burnball (*i.e.*, rounders), foot races, prison-bars, and such like; cricket, golf, and football having been introduced during late years.

Until within the last forty years there were few, if any, Roman Catholic or Protestant Dissenters in the parish, and the inhabitants were all members of the Established Church. Most of the farmers and their wives and families, many having to come two

or three miles, attended church at one of the services on Sundays, and their Sunday evenings were spent in reading the Bible, or sermons or other religious books, in hearing the children say the Catechism, and Psalm singing. But they did not insist upon their servants going to church, though as a matter of fact the women servants, or some of them, did usually attend on the Sunday afternoons. Many of the labourers and cottagers attended fairly regularly, but still a large number in the parish rarely or never went to church, and amongst the young men it was not considered manly to be religious. Any person who appeared to be—in the popular opinion—too religious, or who put on a sanctimonious manner, was disliked, and derisively called a "Methody"; and a man who tried to speak correctly, and not in the country fashion, was said to be "talking fine," and was ridiculed; while a woman who tried to do the same was said to be "very dutch."

There was quite a serious belief in ghosts, and many a lad at Grange has been nearly frightened out of his senses, when waiting up at night for his master and his horse, by the fear of Mrs. Glegge's ghost, which was said to walk in the Mount at midnight. There was also, it was believed, a ghost in the narrow part of the lane between West Kirby and Caldy; but the most famous in the neighbourhood was the Highfield Lane ghost, which had such an awfully bad character that nobody cared to go that way at night. Ghosts were called "buggons" in Wirral, and there was a rhyme about one at Prenton—

> When gorse is in blossom and holly is green,
> Prenton Hall Buggon is then to be seen.

There seems to have been a great love of music in the parish, and many of the men played the violin, flute, or some other instrument, and glees, rounds, and catches were often practised and much in favour. The songs of Dibdin, amongst others, were very popular, but some older sea songs, especially about Admiral Benbow, which used to be great favourites, are now, it is feared, quite forgotten.

The musical instruments used in the church up to 1807, were the violin, flute, bassoon, hautboy, violoncello, and perhaps more, but in that year an organ (a second hand one) was bought, and the other instruments from thenceforward were not used. In 1815 James Hill, a blind man from Liverpool, was engaged as organist, which office he held till his death in 1852. Besides his talent as an organist, he had a beautiful tenor voice, and as "solos" were then common in church music, his singing was a great attraction.

The choir consisted of men who sat in the gallery near the organ, and they sang the version of the Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins, and later on that of Tate and Brady. Advent and Christmas hymns were the only hymns sung, except Ken's Morning Hymn, which was given occasionally, and his Evening Hymn, which always closed the service on the afternoons of Sundays.

As a rule the service began in the morning with the 100th Psalm, and in the afternoon with the 95th, but the singers chose the others, which they would mark on a sort of clock face in the gallery, and the clerk would then get up and say—"Let us sing "to the praise and glory of God part of the — psalm, beginning "at the — verse." When the singers saw a sailor in church, who had just returned from a voyage, they would, as a compliment to him, sing part of the 107th Psalm, beginning:—

> "They that in ships with courage bold,
> O'er swelling waves their trade pursue;
> Do God's amazing works behold,
> And in the deep his wonders view."

The 128th was the wedding Psalm, which was sung when a newly-married couple made their first appearance. After funerals, when the friends of the departed came to church, which they always did on the Sunday following, either the 39th or the 90th Psalm was sung, the first beginning at the 4th verse:—

> "Lord, let me know my term of days,
> How soon my life will end;
> The num'rous train of ills disclose,
> Which this frail state attend";

and the second commencing with the 3rd verse:—

> "Thou turnest man, O Lord, to dust,
> Of which he first was made;
> And when thou speak'st the word, Return,
> 'Tis instantly obeyed."

Or if the departed was of special prominence in the parish, then the choir would sing Pope's ode, "The Dying Christian to His "Soul," which begins "Vital spark of heavenly flame"—it was called "Vital spark" for shortness—and always caused a sensation in church.

Up to 1790, the Holy Communion was only administered three, or at the most four times during the year, Easter, Michaelmas, and Christmas being always observed. After that time it was agreed at a vestry meeting that the minister should provide the bread and wine, and that the sacrament should be administered seven times a year, and that in consequence of the high duty on wine, he should be allowed £3 3/ per annum for the bread and wine.

After the second lesson on the Sunday afternoons in Lent, the children of the parish left their seats and were ranged round the reading desk to say the Catechism to the minister, the children of West Kirby and Caldy repeating it on one Sunday, Grange and Newton children on a second, those of Frankby and Greasby on a third, and the children of Great Meols, Hoose, and Little Meols on a fourth Sunday.

During the second half of the last century, and the early part of this, there was a great destruction of birds and birds' eggs, and in 1808 the churchwardens paid £4 17/2 for 2331 dead sparrows, but it would appear from the books of the churchwardens that the boys of the parish must have imposed upon them, and got paid for the same birds twice, as they adopted the plan of wringing the birds' necks off. In 1811, the parishioners resolved that "no more sparrows of any description should be "paid for."

Before 1758, the church floor was covered with rushes, and the annual ceremony of rush-bearing was observed, but in this year the church was flagged. There was a stone bench round the

inside walls of the church, but no record is left as to when it was first pewed.

The very important officers, the Churchwardens, have been left to the last. Before 1788, they were chosen by the curates and parishioners, from any portion of the parish; but from that time till about 1860 residents from the following townships served together :—West Kirby and Great Meols, Caldy and Little Meols, Grange and Greasby, Newton and Frankby. Hoose, for some unknown reason, did not pay church-rates, and therefore was not entitled to have a warden selected from its inhabitants, though, as a matter of fact, one of its residents sometimes served the office, instead of a ratepayer of Little Meols. The Curate (or the Rector if present) chose his churchwardens from the townships of West Kirby, Caldy, Grange and Newton, and the parishioners theirs from the other four. They only served for one year, and no two churchwardens served together for two years in succession from the restoration of 1788 till the restoration of 1869. In old times they spent a great deal of money in eating and drinking, and there were parish dinners every Easter Monday, and dinners to ringers and singers every Shrove Tuesday, at the Ring o' Bells. On one occasion, at a visitation at Chester, they charged for "eating 16s. 6d." and "drink £1 1s. 8d.; that was in 1788, and must be considered a pretty large sum for those days. They charged for their time when collecting "Briefs," "Riding Briefs," and "Leys;" for expenses and hire of horses at visitations, and one shilling per day for their attendance when repairs were being done, but a good deal more was charged under the heading of "Ale," or "Spent then." They even spent one shilling in 1758, when an unfortunate woman had to do penance; and when, after the second lesson in the morning, they went to the public-house in the village to see that no person was drinking, scandal used to say they took a little drop themselves.

The system in the parish for raising money for church expenses was by a rate called a "double ley," which was a charge levied on the land but paid by the occupier. In 1761 an assessment of the value of the parish was made, with the exception of the small

township of Hoose, which at that time was of little value and had probably very few inhabitants, and a double ley for the individual townships was apportioned as follows:—West Kirby, £1 os. 6d.; Grange, £1 7s. 10d.; Caldy, £2 os. 6d.; Frankby, 16s. 6d.; Greasby, £1 3s. 6d.; Newton-cum-Larton, 13s. 11d.; Great Meols, £1 6s. 8d.; Little Meols, 13s. 9d., or rather more than £9 in all, and on this basis the leys or church rates were levied for one hundred years.

The number of "double leys" required was voted at the annual Easter Vestry Meeting, and for the second half of the last century they averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$, or about £22 10s. per annum. For the first twenty years of this century the average was $4\frac{1}{2}$, and after that the "double leys" voted ranged from $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$, except in the years 1846 and 1847, when $10\frac{1}{2}$ were granted, amounting to about £94 10s., the additional expense at that time being incurred by removing the flat ceiling over the chancel, which concealed the upper tracery of the window.

A refusal to pay the church rates or leys was most unusual; a few occasionally did not pay on account of poverty, but in such cases no attempt was made to enforce payment, and of this rate, it may be said, however strange it may appear, that it was a popular tax.

The Churchwardens had a long and arduous duty before them, as the parish generally made provision to entertain them, and they were expected to eat or at least to drink at almost every house. When they set out to collect, the first house they came to they would probably have some ale and bread and cheese, at another a glass of gin, at a third rum, to be succeeded at the following honse by ale again and perhaps a pork pie, and it was not considered polite to refuse.

When they made their appearance in a village the news spread like wildfire that the Churchwardens had come, and the farmers would come back from their fields and do all in their power to entertain them. About dinner time they would call at one of the larger houses, and in all probability spend the rest of the day and a considerable portion of the night there, and this lasted for

five or six weeks till all the townships had been visited, and such was the unbounded hospitality of the parish, that the *happy* churchwardens were frequently unable to remember how they arrived at their own homes.

A great change has come over the parish since the period of these old-world stories, and perhaps the change began with the making of the turnpike roads some 60 or 70 years ago, by which it became possible to use spring vehicles, and communication with the outside world was rendered easy.

For a long time, however, there was no public conveyances, but about 30 or 35 years ago omnibuses were established both from West Kirby and Hoylake to Birkenhead. These have been succeeded by the railway from Docks Station, Birkenhead, to Hoylake in 1866, and the extension of the same from Hoylake to West Kirby in 1878, which have quite changed the appearance, position, and circumstances of Hoylake and West Kirby, new streets have been made, and houses, shops, and chapels have sprung up as if by magic in both places, and as further railway facilities are either made or in progress, there seems to be every probability of at least the maritime townships of the ancient parish of West Kirby becoming places of considerable importance.

The authorities for the statements in this paper may be given generally as follows :—Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*, Ormerod's *History of the County and City of Chester*, Mortimer's *History of Wirral*, Hume's *Ancient Meols*, *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, *Historical Sketches of Nonconformity in the County Palatine of Chester*, parish books and papers in the church and charity chests of West Kirby, tradition and personal knowledge.

NOTE.

In 1637 the Easter Rolls of the parish (copied by E. M. Hance, Esq., from the Harl. MS. 2009, p. 338) were as underneath :—

" These Towneships within the parish of West-Kirkby als Kirby " in the Dioc of Chester.

" Kirby whose Rolls are vallued at about 26 shillings. 30 hous- " holders in the Towne.

" Meols Parva, whose Easter Rolls are vallued at 12^s 8^d. About " 23 housholders in the Towne.

" Meols Magna, whose Rolls are vallued at 15^s 8^d ob. 26 " housholders in the Towne.

" Hoose whose Easter Rolls are vallued at 2^s 6^d. . . 9 hous- " holders.

" Calday Parva Easter Rolls are vallued at 1^{li} 7^s 0^d ob. 49 " inhabitants or thereabouts.

" Calday Magna Easter Rolls vallued at 20^s 9^d ob. . . about " 18 housholders in ye Towne.

" Newton whose Easter Rolls are vallued at 6^s 4^d. 17 hous- " holder in the Towne.

" ffrancby, Easter Rolls are valued at 15^s 4^d ob. About 12 hous- " holders.

" Gresby whose Easter Rolls or tything are vallewed at 1^{li} 1^d ob. " 23 housholders.

" these Easter Rolls or tythings consisisted [*sic*] of chattels as " cowes calfes piggs coults bees geese, w^h were thus rated—

" eu̅y one that kept a cowe payd 1^d ob

" for eu̅y calfe 1^d a coult 1^d

" for the tenth pigge 1^s bees and geese ratable

" eggs eu̅y tenth, & eu̅y one that had a garden, 1^d.

" eu̅y one that had a barke or fishing boate on the riu̅ payd 10^d " or 12^d.

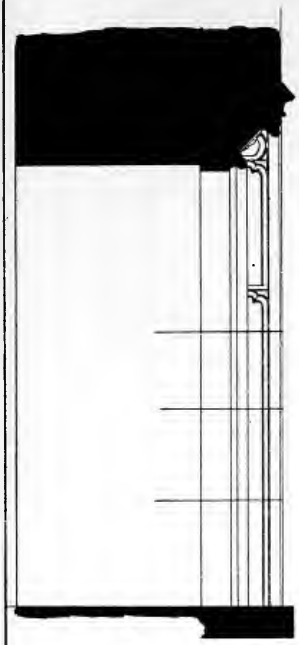
"woole and lambe eᵛᵈy tenth

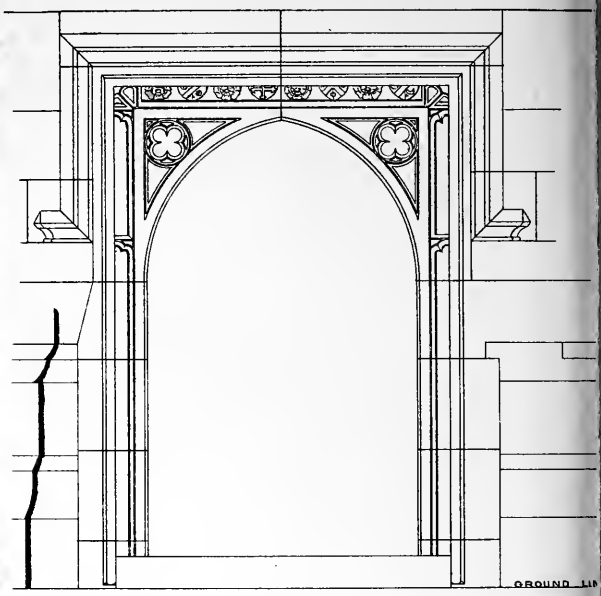
"besides corne & hay wᶜʰ is the standing tyth of the Parish.

"these tythes are more or lesse according to the Stockes of the "inhabitans of the seᵛᵈall Townes;" and as having some bearing upon the population, it may be noted that in 1642, 102 householders and 21 other inhabitants of the parish (whose names are stated in the Harl. M.S. 2107) signed the Cheshire Remonstrance to the King and to the Parliament on the subject of the unhappy differences then existing between them.

WEST KIRBY CHURCH : CHESHIRE

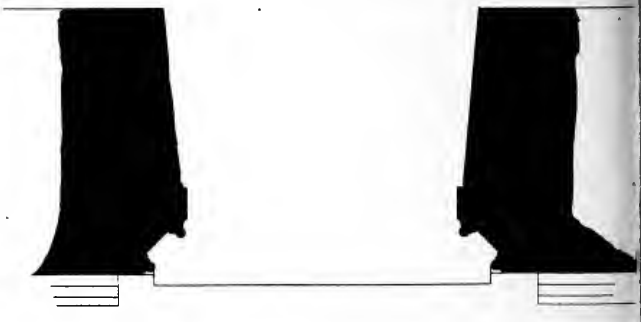
TOWER DOOR





SECTION

ELEVATION



PLAN

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 OF FEET

EDMUND KIRBY. MAY 18

NOTE ON FOUR CARVED SHIELDS AT WEST KIRBY CHURCH.

These shields, to which the attention of the Council was directed by Mr. T. N. Morton, are carved in stone, and occupy a position under the shelter of the architrave above the doorway to the tower of the church; they are four in number, and, as will be seen from Mr. Kirby's drawing and Mr. Lange's photograph, they are of the form known as "heater-shaped shields," and are alternated with rose-like ornaments. The shields display the following armorial bearings:—(1) a bend sinister between two lions' faces; (2) a cross patonce; (3) a chevron between three six-foils or roses; and (4) a bend sinister between two crescents.

The lions' faces, which are carved in a spirited manner, are not identical in form, the one in base having more mane and looking more fierce than that in chief. The cross patonce has a raised centre which is very effective, though it has the disadvantage of suggesting two crosses one placed upon the other. The chevron does not, as it should do, form a right angle, and this produces a rather poor effect; the six-foils have become indistinct from the effects of the weather, and it is rather difficult to determine what they are intended to represent; they may be roses.

It is remarkable that, in both cases, the bends should be "bends sinister," such bends being of very rare occurrence, and I am inclined to think that it is probable "bends dexter" were intended and that the mason has carved them incorrectly. It may be noticed that in our own times workmen seem habitually to carve bends sinister in preference to bends dexter, and accordingly we find the bend sinister as a not uncommon pseudo-armorial ornament upon houses, furniture, &c. Supposing the bend in the first shield to be a bend dexter, I think the shield was intended to commemorate a member of the Meoles family, who bore for arms *Argent a bend* between two lions' faces* (sometimes given as *lions' heads erased) Sable.* This opinion is strengthened by the fact that Thomas Meoles, of Great Meoles, Esq., who died *temp.* Philip and Mary, married Margaret,

* A bend *dexter* is sufficiently described as "a bend."

daughter of Henry Banaster, of Bank, Esq. (*Helsby's Ormerod*, ii., 494), and the Banaster arms were *Argent a cross patonce Sable*, the bearings which appear on the second shield.

If the charges in the third shield are intended for roses, it is possible that a great personage is commemorated. William Smith,* the munificent founder of Brazenose College, Oxford, who was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1493—1495 (in which diocese West Kirby then was), and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, 1495—1514, bore for arms *Argent, a chevron Sable between three roses Gules.* If, however, the suggestion that the first and second shields represent Thomas Meoles and Margaret his wife is correct, the shields must have been carved after their marriage, which probably took place about the year 1530, as John Meolse their son was 22 years of age in 1554. At this time the Bishop's connection with the parish had ceased for more than thirty years, and, assuming the arms on the third shield to be his, we must suppose them to have been set up from gratitude or affection: perhaps he was a benefactor to West Kirby Church. It may be, however, that the doorway is older than 1530, judging by the style of its architecture, that the Bishop is commemorated by the third shield, and that the second one is not intended to represent Margaret Banaster, but one of the many families who bore a cross patonce.

The fourth shield exhibits the coat of a family named Debenham or Debnam, who bore for arms *Sable* (sometimes *Azure*) *a bend between two crescents Or* (sometimes *Argent*); but I have not been able to trace any connection of such a family with West Kirby parish.

It may be worth while to note that two papers on this church have been already printed by the Historic Society, the first (vol. iv., p. 198) is entitled "Notes on the Church of West Kirby, Cheshire, by James Middleton, Esq.," and is illustrated by four plates, which are, however, in some respects, incorrect and misleading, as pointed out by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, in his paper "Reliques of the Anglo-Saxon Churches of St. Bridget and St. Hildeburga, West Kirby, Cheshire" (vol. xxiii., p. 13).

J. Paul Rylands.

* The Bishop was a native of the parish of Prescot, being the son of Robert Smith, or Smyth, of Peel House, in Widnes.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS IN WARRINGTON, 1639 TO 1657,

WITH THE FULL LIST OF THE CONTENTS OF A STATIONER'S SHOP THERE IN 1647.

By W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A.

(Read 19th February, 1885.)

FROM the documents here printed we find that in the first half of the seventeeth century there were three stationers settled in Warrington—

JAMES MILNER, died 1639.
ROBERT BOOTH, died 1648.
JOHN TONGE, died 1653.
HENRY BOOTH, died 1657.

How far the trade thus carried on developed at a later period into the celebrated press of William Eyres, I am unable to say,* and it is not intended at the present time to endeavour to trace the line of Stationers, Booksellers, and Printers between the two periods.† That Warrington was fairly supplied with books at the earliest date may be easily seen from the Inventories, and how this has improved in later years need hardly be pointed out.

Before considering the Wills and inventories, I would mention that it has only been my endeavour to trace the authors and titles of the various books and pamphlets recorded,‡ and neither to

* It may be worth notice, that in a Marriage Act Book at Chester, it is recorded 1607, Nov. 1, the Curate of Frodsham had a license to marry John Eyres and Mary Booth of Warrington, widow.

† Richard, Joshua, and Philip Burton were stationers in Warrington 1690 to 1699. (*Pal. Note Book*, June, 1884, p. 90.) And William Atherton was a printer there, 1780. *Local Gleanings*, I., pp. 265, 273, &c.

‡ For convenience in reference I have added a number to each entry in the inventory: no numbers occur in the original.

present a bibliography of any of them, (which may be obtained from the various books dealing with the history of printing,) nor to discuss the merits of the various authors. Nearly all of them have been identified, but I cannot, however, omit to mention my indebtedness to Mr. Arber's Transcript of the Stationers' Register, the only drawback to the use of which is, that in searching for any entry, it is necessary to look through four large quarto volumes. This labour I have in the present instance gone through three or four times, and fear that even now some of the titles of books have been overlooked. It is much to be regretted that he has been as yet unable to furnish the subscribers with the promised Index Volume.

Both the documents now submitted to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire are preserved in the Court of Probate at Chester. That of James Milner has been wrongly endorsed James *Miller*, and is so entered in the Index.

In the Warrington Parish Register his death is thus recorded :—" 1639. Ap. 4. Jas Miller Bookebinder."

For a knowledge of the Will and Inventory of Robert Booth, I was indebted to my friend, the late Mr. Charles Bridger, who discovered them during a search he was at that time making for other purposes among the Records preserved at Chester. They are here printed in full.

In the case of James Milner, it does not seem necessary to give more than an abstract, as unfortunately the most interesting portion of his " Cattells and Chattels " are dealt with in too summary a manner. We learn, however, that his trade was not confined to selling books. He leaves to his servant, who bears his own name, and was doubtless wishful to carry on the business, " the halfe of the books in my shop in Warrington and all such " patternes, workeloomes and colers [colours] which I use to " paint and drawe worke withall."* The first items in the inventory, valued at £39 4s. 8d., add some further explanation; from such

* At a later period the following entries occur in the Registers :—
1676, Ap. 15. Wm. Williamson that was the picter drawer, buried.
1678, Dec. 26. Marie d. to Ric. Novell alias Knockbells Picter drawer, bapt.
1681-2, Feb. 26. Jane d. to Mr. Ric. Nowell picter drawer, bapt.
1682, May 19. Jane d. to Mr. Richard Nouell the Picter drawer, buried.

entries as parchment, patterns, work looms, colours, cutting press, sawing press, "and a plowe," it is clear that James Milner also carried on the trade of bookbinding, and some kind of drawing and painting.

He mentions but few of his relations in his will, to whom and others are left various annuities, &c. To the poor of Warrington he bequeaths forty shillings a year for woollen cloth, to be distributed on St. Thomas' day, of which the price is not to exceed sixteen or eighteen pence a yard. A like sum is to be distributed to the poor people who attend his funeral in Warrington Parish Church, and ten shillings to Mr. Ward* parson of Warrington to preach his funeral sermon.

He possessed lands in Warrington, one of which, "Gallows Acre," describes itself; the whole of these are left, charged with certain specified gifts and annuities, in the first instance to Robert Woolley of Warrington, mercer, and Alice his wife, the latter of whom was perhaps his only surviving daughter.

The total of the Inventory exceeds that of Booth, being £231 19s. 6d., of which £131 is entered as debts owing, £4 10s. in money, and silver plate £8 6s. 8d.

The following are abstracts of the Will and Inventory of James Milner.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I JAMES MILNER OF WARRINGTON CO. LANC. STATIONER. My body to be buried in the parish church of Warrington. All my messuages &c in Warrington, now or late in the holding of HENRY SOTHERN, WILLIAM HEY, THOMAS MATHER, HENRY WEIMING, and THOMAS TOMPSON, and all those messuages &c. in Warrington which I lately purchased of THOMAS ASHTON ESQ., JOHN ASHTON his son and heir apparent, JOHN GRIMSDICH and PETER HEYWOOD, ESQUIRES, and all other my messuages and lands in Warrington I give to ROBERT WOLLEY of Warrington, mercer, and ALICE his wife and the heirs of their bodies, and in default of such, then to the heirs of the said ALES WOLLEY; in default of such then to PETER MILNER, son of THOMAS MYLNER of SWINEHED CO. CHESTER, CARPENTER, and his heirs, and in default of such issue to the right heirs of the said

* William Ward, M.A., presented 2 May, 1621, and Rector till 1645. (Beamont, Warrington Church Notes, 68 and 72.)

Robert Wooley and Ales, and the survivor of them, Nevertheless, charged as far as regards one parcell of my said lands called *Gallowes Acre*, with the payment of 40*s.* yearly, for the use of the poor people of Warrington, to purchase woolen cloth of 16d or 18d per yard and to distribute the same to the said poor people on St. Thomas' day [21 Dec.] All my debts and my funeral expenses to be paid. To John Worrall of Warrington 40*s.* To KATHEREN PERCYVALL my sisters daughter 10*s.* yearly during her life. To Jane Hatton, wife of John Hatton of Stockton carpenter £10, to be be paid her by 20*s.* a year. To William Burtonwood that liveth under me 40*s.* To ALES CLEATON my sister in law, 40*s.* yearly during her life. "To PETER MILNER my servant the halfe of the "books in my shop in Warrington and all such patternes, work-"loomes and colers wch I use to paint and drawe worke withall." To Ales Hassellden my servant 20*s.* To my good friend Mr. Ward parson of Warrington to preach my funeral sermon 10*s.* And I will that at my funerall my executor shall in the parish church of Warrington, distribute and give amongst the poore comeing to my funerall 40*s.* The rest and residue of all my goods &c. to the said Robert Wolley and Ales his wife for ever, and I make the said Robert Wolley my sole executor.

Signed in the presence of

Thomas Bispam.
Rich. Boardman.
Tho. Hatton.
John Ashworth.

Proved. 18. April. 1639.

A true and lawful inventorie of all the goods cattells, chattells and debts of James Milner late of Warrington, deceased stacõner, taken the 8th day of Aprill 1639 and apprised by Richard Bordman, John Mather, Raphe Gillibrand and Thomas Wilkinson.

Imprimis, In books pickters chesses parchment patterens work loumes colers boxes barrels cutting press sawring presse and a plowe all in the shopp	xxxix^{li}	iiij^{s}	viij^{d}
In silver plate	viij^{li}	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
In money	iiij^{li}	x^{s}	o^{d}
In debts by specealitie and debt booke.	cxxx^{li}	o^{s}	o^{d}
[The rest of the items are household goods furniture &c. The Total amount of the inventory is] . . . . . Total	ccxxx^{li}	xix^{s}	vj^{d}

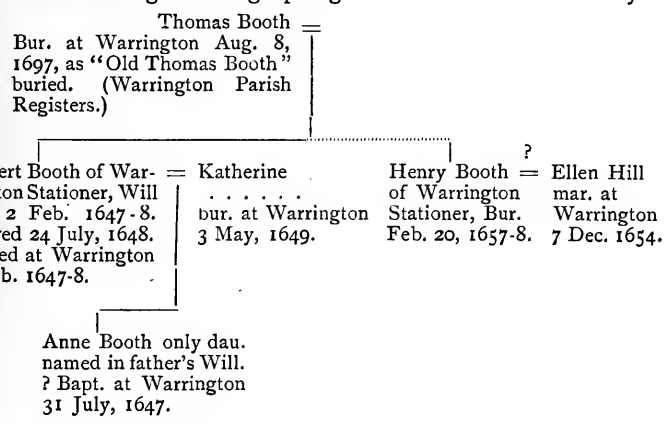
Of the testator Robert Booth of Warrington in the County of Lancaster Stationer as he is styled in his Will, I submit a rough

pedigree. As early as 1591, the name of Booth is found in the Register Book of the Parish Church of Warrington, succeeded by many entries down to a late period.* Some account of the family of Booth, settled at Orford House, appeared in *Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire*, (Vol. II. No. 649, pp. 148-9, Dec. 1877), but although perhaps belonging to the same family, I am unable to connect our stationer with the main line. From the Registers it would appear that another Robert Booth was resident in Warrington about 1647, but from references made in the will, and the fact that his father was alive when the will was made, it would seem probable that Robert Booth the stationer was still young at the time of his death. The "old Thomas "Booth" recorded to have been buried at Warrington, Aug. 8th, 1697, if the father of the stationer, would indeed be entitled to be characterised as "old."

Of John Tounge, whose burial is entered in the Registers—"1653, May 7. John Tounge, the stationer," I have no information.†

"1657-8, Feb. 20. Henery Booth, stationer, buried." Although not mentioned in the will of Robert, it is possible that he was a younger son of the same family.

The following is a rough pedigree of the stationer's family.



* For a knowledge of these and other entries, I am indebted to a series of extracts from the Registers, made many years ago by my brother, Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

† In the recently published volume of the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (Vol. XV. p. 371) among the "Infra" Wills appears the admon. of John Tonge of Warrington 1664.

It is perhaps singular that at this period so large a collection of books could find a sale in a small market town, but the many valuable and interesting notes collected by my friend Mr. Beamont, and published by the Chetham Society, shew that, although small, the town was not an unimportant one. Being situated on a direct main road, it was also the centre of a somewhat extensive agricultural district.

Although the prices here affixed cannot be implicitly relied upon, they no doubt fairly represent the value of the books at the time the inventory was taken. That this value has increased will be easily believed, and in one or two instances I have added the present price; but to have done this in every instance would have entailed more time and labour than at the present moment I have at my disposal. Naturally many of the books are of a religious character. Besides the "Horne Books," "Plaine Primers," and "Accidences," of which there were sixty-eight dozen, the stock of Robert Booth consisted of 239 separate works and tracts, amounting to over 1100 copies. This does not include such entries (No. 195) as "38 Ould Bookes severally prized" at £1 2s. 10d.; "80 ould bookes at 4d. peece £1 6s. 8d."; "14 "small ould bookes 5s."; "48 ould ones with p[ar]chment covers at 6d. peece £1 4s."; (Nos. 240 and 241), which would increase the total of the stock to about 1280 copies.

Of Bibles, Testaments, and Psalters, the list is a long one,—2 dozen and a half psalters; Latin Testaments (Nos. 45 and 46); Greek Testaments (No. 50); and 110 Bibles of different prices and bindings. Some of these were evidently handsomely finished —gilt, in Turkey leather, as they are valued at five and eight shillings each (Nos. 164-179, 271-276), one of them being more ornamental than the rest, and finished in a manner well known to the collectors of Bibles—"bossed with brasse," reaches the price of 5s. 2d. Only two "Geneva Bibles" are entered (No. 183), and these are "with clasps at 8s. 6d. peece."

An interesting tract of 1641, with reference to the prices of Bibles, &c., will be found in the Transcript, Vol. iv. 35.

The list includes, as might be expected, many books in both

Latin and Greek—school books in fact,* and some sermons; but there is also a fair collection of works of more general character, which are now of considerable value. The Soldiers' Catechisms (No. 158) are evidently little more than broadsheets, their price being only one penny each. Other entries occur of the same class.

Besides books we find such necessary portions of a stationer's stock as "Copie paper" "White paper" (No. 7), "Blew paper books," "Red and White paper Books" (No. 132), "gilt Table bookes" (No. 146), "Black and White Paper" (No. 157), "Ruled paper" (No. 160), "Pap[er] bookes" (No. 277); "Inkhorns" (Nos. 300 and 301) both plain and "hanging" (No. 277) and other such articles. Robert Booth appears to have not confined himself to supplying his customers only with materials for study in their leisure moments, but adds all the assistance in his power towards securing the easy perusal of his books. We find (No. 283) "8 Spectacles of Crystall" valued only at 2 shillings and 6 pence, and again "3 dozen spectacles cases at 8d per dozen."

We have also hard and soft wax, possibly used for seals, buttons of both hair and silk (Nos. 279, 280, 282, 284), isinglass (No. 278), and ten pounds of ginger! (No. 294.)

Robert Booth, like Milner, appears to have carried on, or at least supplied some of the materials for the trade of bookbinding.† "Broken pap[ers] of histories" (No. 126), and again (No. 155) "25 Queere Catachisms," or in quires, *i.e.*, unbound; together with entries of the cheaper kinds of leather, forrel, basil, and also parchment, buckram, glue, ribbons, Byble strings, pasteboard, and "7 doz. Testament clasps" all point to this conclusion.

Many references to the restrictions as to binding, fines, &c., the use of parchment for certain books, contrary to the regulations of the Stationers' Company of London, will be found in

* Lists of School Books, &c., will be found in Mr. Arber's *Transcript* (iii. 668, 497; iv. 117, 215), some of which are also to be found in the present inventory.

† James Milner, who is styled Bookbinder in the Registers, as mentioned above, was no doubt succeeded, on his death in 1639, by his "servant," Peter Milner, who was perhaps the same as the Peter Milner, son of Thomas Milner, of Swinehead, Co. Chester, mentioned in the will, and to whom he left half his books and other matters in the shop.

Mr. Arber's Transcript of the Registers (I. 100, 158, 475, II. 84, etc.), but Robert Booth would not be subject to such orders.

The Inventory appears to contain the whole of the furniture, &c., of the dwelling portion of the house, as well as the contents and fittings of the shop (Nos. 303 *et seq.*) A few of them may be mentioned, "2 Muskets, one Burding peece, & a Pistole," valued together at £1 0*s.* 4*d.* (No. 308); how the 4*d.* was arrived at would be difficult now to decide. His own bed (No. 311) was evidently of a somewhat luxurious character,—of feathers, and fitted complete with curtains and valance! His chair also (No. 317), described as "seeled and covered," was doubtless ornamental, as well as useful; and the family plate—consisting of two silver bowls, a porringer, and two spoons—was valued at £4 18*s.* 9*d.*

The entire contents of the house and shop were valued at £181 8*s.* 8*d.*—including, amounts owing, £11 4*s.*; money lent, £24; ready money, £3 1*s.*; and "His wareing apparell," which is valued at £6 13*s.* 4*d.*

The signatures of Penington, Bullinge and Gee, three of the valuers of the stock, at the end of the inventory, are very good ones. The inventory consists of seven very closely-written pages; at the foot of each page the total amount is given, as follows:—

First page ...	...	...	...	£25 12 03
Second page ...	...	...	...	13 07 08
Third page ...	...	...	...	5 19 01
Fourth page ...	...	...	...	31 19 01
Fifth page ...	...	...	...	5 14 07
Sixth page ...	...	...	...	23 06 07
Seventh page...	...	...	...	75 09 11

Making a total of £181 9*s.* 2*d.*; slightly in excess of that given at the end, £181 8*s.* 8*d.*

I must now apologise for my shortcomings in dealing with these documents, and express regret for any errors and omissions, and I fear such a subject as I have this evening had the pleasure of submitting to your notice is not of general interest, and must be characterised as "dry." For this reason I may perhaps be

forgiven for introducing an incident that occurred in my search for identifications.

On receiving one morning a bookseller's catalogue, I found to my great delight that it contained two or three of the books that had seemed to escape all my endeavours to trace them. The first moment of liberty found me in the bookseller's shop, who, in reply to my question, kindly allowed me to overhaul all the books he had recently purchased from the library of the late Mr. J. Payne Collier. Into a back room I was taken, and there, with a little gas jet lighted for my special benefit, began my search through the pile of treasures. With some difficulty those I was in search of were unearthed, and, resting on the pile beneath the gas, I commenced my work. Nearly all the titles were copied when, too engrossed with the work to notice anything around, I was brought back strangely from the lore of the 17th century to the realities of the present, by hearing a curious crackling sound, accompanied by an unpleasant odour too real to belong to the past. A moment's thought told what it *might* be—off came my hat in a moment, and my worst fears were realised. Intently leaning over the books, I had bent my hat over the gas jet, and slowly, but surely, the flame had done its worst. The new catalogue had filled the shop with purchasers, so nothing remained but to put out the fire as quietly as possible, seek a friendly hansom, in which unseen I could reach the hatter where, at last, I was able to hide my diminished hat!

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN; I ROBTE BOOTH OF WARRINGTON IN YE COUNTIE OF LANCASTER STACIONR beinge sick & Crasie in bodye but of pfecte memorie (thanks bee given to god) doe maike ordaine & sett downe my Last will & testamt (in Mannr & forme followinge) And first I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almightie god ye maker of yt, hopeing yt by the meritts of his sonn' Christ Jesus my onely saviour & redeemer it shalbee receiued into everlastinge bliss & hapinesse; when yt shall please god to make a sepacon betweene yt & my earthly bodie wch afterwards I desire may bee buried att the pishe Church of Warrington att ye sight & discrecon of my

Executors hereafter named; And as touchinge my goods Chattells & Cattells reall & p[er]sonall wherewth it hath pleased god to blesse mee wthall (my will and mynd is) & I doe hereby declare, that my fun^{r}all expenses & debts wch I shall owe att the tyme of my death bee discharged forth of my p[er]son[a]ll estate, And Afterwards my will & mynd is, that the residue & remaind^{r} of all my goods Chattells, & Cattells reall & p[er]sonall shalbee equally divided betwixt KATHERINE MY WIFE & ANN MY ONELY DAUGHTER att the sight & discrec̃on of THOMAS CHEANEY & THOMAS KELSALL whom I haue hereby noïated & appointed to bee executo^{rs} of this my last will & testam^{te}, And further my will & mind ys and I doe alsoe declare, that ye said KATHERINE MY WIFE; shall haue ye tuic̃on and educac̃on of ANN, MY SAID DAUGHTER, duringe the pleasure of my s^{d} executo^{rs}; who ẏ^{s} to bee allowed for the keepeinge of her, soe much as my said Executo^{rs} shall likewise thinke requisite, And further my will & mynd y^{s}, and I doe alsoe declare, that in case the said KATHERINE MY WIFE bee wth Child, that then such said Child or Children wch shee shall happen to haue & bringe forthe, shall haue towards its Maintenñce educac̃on & p^{r}ferem^{te} a full third p[ar]te, equall w[it]h the said KATHERINE MY WIFE and ANN MY DAUGHTER to bee devided amongst theym; by my s^{d} Executo^{rs} in mann^{r} & forme as afores^{d}; And I doe hereby desire Intreate & Authorize THOMAS BOOTH MY N̄RALL FFATHER, to bee aydeinge & assistinge vnto ye said Executo^{rs} in ye due p[er]formance & execuc̃on, as Overseer of this my Last will & testam^{te} hopeinge if hee will see y^{t} really & actually Accomplished according to ye trust repose^{d} in him. And lastly I doe hereby revoak all former wills & testam^{ts} w^{t}soever.

In witnesse whereof I the said ROBTE BOOTH hath hereunto sett my hand & seale ye second day of ffebruary Anno RRs. Caroli Angl. etc. xxiij^{o}. Annoq3 domi 1647.

Sealed signed declared
& published as ye last
will & testam^{te} of ye s^{d} [Signed] R.B.
ROBTE BOOTH in ye prs̃ce of [The seal is nothing.]
[Signed] IOH. WORRALL
ELIZEBETH BULLING

Proved 24 July 1648, by THOS. KELSALL, one of the executors, power being reserved to the other.

A true and p[er]fecte Inventory of all the goods and Chattels of ROBT. BOOTH late of WARRINGTON in the COUNTY OF LANC STATION[R] deceased. Prized by vs THOMAS BULLING THOMAS GEE JOHN PENINGTON and RAPHE GOULBORNE the ffifte of ffebruary Año dom̃. 1647.

[1] Impr. 16 dozin & two plaine horne bookes at 10[d] doz. ... ... o 10 9

5 doz. halfe guilt horne books at 18d. doz. ... o 8 3

The Horn-book was a thin board of wood, often oak, upon which was fastened a sheet of paper bearing the alphabet, the first nine numerals, and often the Lord's Prayer. Over this was fastened a thin sheet of horn, in order to protect the printing. A portion of the same piece of wood was narrowed so as to form the handle. The whole length was about nine inches, and the greatest width five or six inches—they were often of a smaller size.

In the Stationers' Registers (Transc. iii. 670), in the list of books entered for the partners of his Majesties privilege to the company, under the date 5th March, 1619[1620] occurs "A B C with the Cate-"chism," "the Horne A B C," and "spelling A B C." They, with others, belong to the "English stocke." In Oct., 1587 (Transc. ii. 477), "the horne A B C" was allowed to John Wolf. One, at least, of the Horn books is preserved in the Warrington Museum, and has been described by Dr. Kendrick. Cf. Journ. B. Arch. Assn., ix. 72.

In the year 1873, a number of "Horne Books," now very rare, and "Primers" [see No. 3], were exhibited at South Kensington.

[2] Abcies. 18 doz. at 5d. doz. ... ... o 7 6

Besides the A B C's mentioned in the note above, during the year from July, 1558, to July 1559 (Transc. i. 95), John Tysdale was licensed "to prynt a[n] a. b. c. in laten for Rycharde Jugge, John Judson, "and Anthony smythe," the charge for his license being 4d.

Of this entry, Mr. Arber remarks, "This is the first instance re-"corded in the Registers of one printer printing for another." Other entries will be found in the Register: for example (Transc. i. 96), "the A. B. C. in Englesshe"; and again (Transc. i. 100), "John "Tysdale for pryntinge without lycense The A. B. C. and a nother "suche lyke for bothe he ys fyned iiij[s] viij[d]"—a heavy fine, particularly when he appears to have received a license as above. Between July, 1561, and July, 1562 (Transc. i. p. 182), a license is granted "for an A. b. c. for chyldren, iiij[d]". A variety of A. B. C's. will be found among the Roxburgh Ballads in the British Museum.

[3] Plaine Primers, 11 doz. & 10 at 20d. doz. ... ... o 19 9

5 doz. guilt Primers at 2s. 4d. doz. ... ... o 11 8

On the 3rd July, 1559 (Transc. ii. 60), William Seres received from Queen Elizabeth a patent to print "all maner of *prymers* that then "were and from thenceforth should be Sett forth agreable to the "booke of Common prayer at the same tyme established" [in the reign of Edward VI]. . . . . "to imprinte or cause to be im-"printed aswell all maner of *bookes of priuate prayers* vsuallie and "comonlie called or taken for *primers* as also of *Psalters* &c. &c." Another document dated 25th May, 1560, relating to spurious editions

of these books infringing the patent will be found on page 62 of the same volume of Mr. Arber's work. "Primers" also occur in the list of "the English Stocke" quoted above.

[4] 17 doz. Accidencs at 20d. doz. 1 1 8

Many editions of the Accidence would probably appear, but in Christopher Barker's Report, in December 1582, on the Printing Patents of 1558-1582 (Transc. i. p. 115), "Master Flower, her "majestys Printer for the Latin tongue hath among other thinges "the *grammar, and accidens for the instruction of youth;* which "being but a small booke, and occupied by children &c. &c." And in the year July 1562 to July 1563 (Ib. i. 200) Ralph Newbery has a "lycense for pryntinge of *an introduction or accidence* in laten and "Ireshe," for which he pays 4d.

[5] 2 doz. halfe Psalters at 8s. doz. 1 0 0

Another mention of Psalme Books occurs in the list (No. 104), but it is quite impossible to identify the one meant, as quoted under No. 3 a patent was granted to William Seres to print Psalters, and many other entries relating to them will be found in the Transcript (i. 79, 95, 97, 114, 115, 116, 182, 360). (See No. 94.)

[6] Gramers, 6 doz. halfe at 5s. doz. 1 12 6

[7] 2 Reame Copie pap[er] at 3s. 4d. Reame 0 6 8

12 Reames 13 queers w^tt^ [white] pap[er] at 5s. Ream 3 11 6

[8] Manutius phrases. ij. 0 6 11

This is, no doubt, Aldi Manutii Phrases Linguæ Latinæ conscriptæ nunc primum in ordinem abecedarum adductæ et in Anglicum Sermonem conversæ. London, ex. off. Vautrollier, 1579, 16mo. On 29th Oct., 1594 (Transc. ii. 663), a copy was entered to Master Harrison, senior, and Richard Field, for which they paid *vid.*, and on the 21st Septr., 1612 (Ib. iii. 497), Master Harrison assigns over "Manutij "Phrases," with other books, to the "Stocke partners" among the "Schoole bookes" (Ib. iii. 669). Cf. Ib. iv. 157.

[9] Terentius Christianus 2 doz. & 3 at 7s. 0 15 9

Under the date 5th March, 1620 (Transc. iii. 670), this book occurs with a large number of others, as being entered "for the partenours "in his Majesties privelege to the Company," among the "Schoole "bookes."

[10] 18 Virgils at 16d peece... ... ... 1 4 0

[11] Catoes. 4 doz. & 7 at 2s. 6d. doz. 0 11 3

Many editions of the works of Cato, either in the original or translation, occur in the Transc. (i. 330, 386; ii. 316, 566, 576, 596; iii. 290, 476; iv. 20, 90, 340, 379, 420, 453,) and many more than these were printed, but the entry, like the preceding one, "Virgils," is too vague for indentification.

[12] Cordelius. 4 doz. & 5 in queers [quires, *i.e.* unbound] at 5s. 6d. doz. 1 4 10

[13] Cordelius bound 1. at 8^{d} 5 not [bound] at 4d. peece [see No. 85] ... ... o 2 4

This may be the work thus licensed on the 17th July, 1576, (Transc. ii. 301) to "Master John Harrison the Elder and George Bisshop "a booke "intituled *Colloquiorum scolasticorum libri tres Authore Maturino "Cordelio ab ipso aucti et recogniti*, vjd, and a copie," or "*Æditio "Gallicolatina Maturini Corderii in precepta de moribus vulgariter "vocata Catonis in Anglico Latinam versa*," licensed on the 11th February, 1576, (1577) to Olyver Wilkes (*Transc.* ii. 38, see also iii. 669; iv. 340). See also this Inventory, No. 85 and 109, cf. also the translation by John Brinsley, London, 1614, 8vo., (Transc. iv. 344, 379).

[14] Mantunij Baptist, 27 at 8s. doz. ... ... o 18 o

In the Transc. (i. 334), 1566-7, it is recorded that Henry Byneman had licensed to him "the fyrste iiij eggloges of Mantuan &c.," and again in the same year (i. 340) "the Rest of the eggleges of Mantuan" (cf. Transc. iii. 669).

These are the Eclogues of John Baptist Spagnoli Mantuan, turned into English Verse by George Turberville, gent., and printed by Henry Bynneman in 1567, 12mo.

[15] 10 Casta: dialogues at 8s. doz. ... ... o 7 o

The *Dialogorum Sacrorum libri quatuor* of Sebastian Castalio, or Castellio, were printed at Basle, 8vo., in 1557, and reprinted in London, 1565, 1573, 1580, and Edinburgh, 1698. It was afterwards (1679) translated into English. A school book (Transc. iii. 669).

[16] Tullis Offic. 21. at 11s. 6d. doz. 1 1 2

"Tullies offices in Latin and Englishe," is licensed to Master Tottell, with a number of other books, 18th February, 1582 (*i.e.* 1583, Transc. ii. 419), and again "Tullies Offices Latin," is licensed to Thomas Orwin, 7th May, 1593 (ii. 631). A translation was printed by W. de Worde, in 1534, and other editions in part, and complete in 1616 and 1631, &c. (cf. Transc. iv., 344, 379.)

[17] Cleuis Grec. linguæ. 6 at 15d. peece ... ... o 7 6

This book, the "*Clavis Linguæ Græca*," was licensed 6 Aug., 1619, to "Master Field Master and other partnours in the Latin stocke" (iii. 654). Its author was Eilhard Lubin, and an edition was, according to Watt, published in London in 1610.

[18] Seneca Tragedies 3 at 18d. pence ... ... o 4 6

One more ... ... o 1 o

On the 4th July, 1581 (Transc. ii. 396), Master [Thomas] Marshe pays xxd. and a copy, for his license to print *Senecas Tragedies* in English, and this volume, edited by Thomas Newton, appears to have been the only complete collection printed before 1647. Various portions of the Tragedies were printed by Colwell and Denham in 1566 and 1567, and numerous entries of the works of Seneca are to be found in the Transcript (i. 96, 304, 312, 327, 336, 443; ii. 359, 396, 444, 586; iii. 163, 504; iv. 460; *see also*, Collier's Registers of the Stationers' Company, i. 121, 127, 140, 147, 158; ii. 148).

[19] Terrens, 12 at 11d. peece ... ... o 11 o

[20] Terrens, 19 at 11d. peece ... ... o 17 5

Possibly one is a translation and the other in the original. Several appeared complete or in part before the date of the inventory.

[21] Cleonards Greeke Gramers 3 at 20d peece... ... o 5 o

One Cleonards Greeke Gramer ... ... o 1 o

Nicolaus Clenardus, Institutiones Linguæ Græcæ. This work appears to have been first issued at Louvain, in quarto, 1529, and has been often reprinted. At Louvain also was printed a Hebrew Grammar by the same author, in which large and small Hebrew types are used. It was issued 1529. There appears to have been no English edition of the Greek Grammar before 1647.

[22] Ramdens Greeke Gramers, 15 at 14d peece ... o 16 6

One more that wants Cover ... ... o o 10

? Pierre Ramus or de La Ramée, Grammatica Græca quatenus a Latina differt. Paris 1560, 1562, often reprinted. The life of P. de La Ramée was written by Charles Waddington, Paris, 1855.

[23] Georgius Macropedes, 19 at 10d peece ... ... o 15 10

On the 5th September, 1580 (Transc. ii. 373), a book, Methodus de conscribendis epistolis a Georgio Macropedio secundum veram artis rationem tradita, was licensed to Master Harrison, the Elder, and on the 7th May, 1594 (Transc. ii. p. 648), the same work was assigned over to Richard ffeild. (Cf. iv. 157.)

In 1595, an edition was published in 16mo.

[24] fformaŧ Oratore, 4 at. 16 peece ... ... o 5 4

? Formulæ Oratoriæ in usum Scholarum una cum orationibus, &c., 1637, 12mo, by John Clarke, a schoolmaster at Hull. The third edition, by Thomas Farnaby, was licensed to Robert Milbourne, 1st June, 1629 (Transc. iv. 212).

[25] Stopwoods disputaĉon. 2 at 2s 2d peece ... ... o 4 4

John Stockwood, Disputationes Grammaticales ad Puerorum Ingenia in Scholis trivialibus exacuenda. London, 1619, 8vo.

[26] Ovid de ponto 4 at 10 peece ... ... o 3 4

Many editions appeared of this work. Lowndes gives "De Ponto," "four Books of, translated into English by Wye Saltonstall. First "edit. Lond. 1639, 12mo. The second edition of "Ovid de Ponto, "containing foure books of Eligies written by him in Tomos in the "foure last years of his life, and so dyed there in the seventh yeare "of his banishment from Rome," was printed in London by T. Cotes, 1640, in 12mo, and has a curious woodcut on the back of the title. The book is thus entered (Transc. iv. 408), 13 Feb. 1637 [*i.e.* 1638], "Master Sparkes entred for his copie vnder the hands of Master Wykes "and Master Aspley Warden a Booke called Ovid 'de Ponto' "conteyning four bookes of Eligies translated into verse by Wy[e] "Saltingstall, vid."

[27] Smetius Presodia 8 at 2s 1d. peece ... ... o 16 8

Henry Smetius, Prosodia, sive Syllabarum Quantitates, London, 1615 and 1635, 8vo (cf. Transc. iii. 670, 557; iv. 129).

[28] Two Anchriridions at 12d. peece ... ... o 2 o

On the 12th March, 1582, Thomas Easte among other books had entered to him "Enchiridion in Englishe" (Transc. ii. 408), and there is an entry, 15th Mar. 1587, *i.e.*, 1588 (*Ib.*, 487), to "Master "Bisshop, Receaued of him for printinge Enchiridion Locorum "communium Theologicorum Ex Marlorati Thesauro et Obenhinij "promptuaro. sett Downe as worthie to be printed vnder th[e "h]and of Master Grauet." Cf. also Quarles (Transc. iv. 490). The title Enchiridion, &c., was a very common one. The following cuttings from a recent catalogue will shew the present value of the work by Erasmus, with this title.

Erasmus (Desiderius of Rotterdam), Enchiridion militis Christiani, which may be called in englysbe ye bansome weapon of a Chrysten knight, replenyshed with many goodlye and godlye preceptes made by the famous clearke Erasmus of Roterdame, and newly corrected and imprynted. *Imprynted at London in Fletestrete at the Sygne of the George next to saynt Dunstons church by Wyllyam Powel. In the yere of our lord God* 1548. Sm. 8vo, **Black letter,** *fine copy, green morocco extra, gilt edges,* 5*l.* 5*s.*

On the back of the title are two pieces of verse, the first, consisting of seven lines, entitled, "*The Boke Speketh*," and the second, "The "prynter to the faythefull reader," consists of 18 lines, descriptive of the book which follows.

—— **Enchiridion militis Christiani, whiche maye be called in Englishe, the bansome weapon of a Christian knight,** replenished with many goodli and godly Preceptes, made by the famous Clarke Erasmus of Roterdame, and newly corrected and imprinted. *Imprinted at London in Poules Churchyard at thesyne of the Lambe by Abraham Veale* [*n. d. circa* 1580]. Sm. 8vo, **Black letter,** *fine clean copy, old calf,* 3*l.* 15*s.*

In the Inventory of Richard Brereton, 1557-1558 (Wills and Inventories, Chetham Soc., part i. p. 175) is "Enchiridion, iiijd." among the Books, "In the librarye."

[29] One Mosthenes Orations ... ... o 1 o

Many editions of the Orations of Demosthenes had then been issued. "The iij^de Orations" was licensed to Henry Denham, 1570-71 (Transc. i. 440), and in 1586 (Ib. ii. 458), the printing of the Greek text was allowed to Thomas Dawson "To prynt the same whollie "together or any parte of yt seuerallye."

Sir Thomas Wilson, LL.D., translated the Three Orations of Demosthenes, which was published, 4to, 1570.

[30] Ovid Metamorphosios. 4 at 11^d peece ... ... o 3 8

Several editions had appeared in England before the date of this inventory. See Lowndes, &c., and Transc. i. 144, 266, 301, 328, 329, 335, 385; iii. 489, 497, 670; iv. 344. If an English translation, it might be the celebrated one by George Sandys (cf. Transc. iv. 52, 158, 160, 176, 379).

[31] Juvenall & Persius 2 at 11^d peece ... ... o 1 10

Editions of the original text and translations were several times published between 1574 and 1647.

[32] Esops ffables 6 at 8d. peece ... ... o 4 o

Between July, 1559, and July, 1560, "Master Wallye" has a licence to print "Esopes fables in englesshe (Transc. i. 127). This is probably the undated edition of Wally. Cf. Herbert's *Typog. Antiq.* ii. 940. It was printed by Henry Wykes. Another copy occurs in the Inventory No. 196, and perhaps these copies are the edition to which is added the Fables of Phædrus moralized, published by H[enry] P[eacham]. London, 1646, 12mo (cf. Transc. iv. 139, iv. 196, 244, 344, 379, 454, 455, 596).

[33] Osorias de gloria 2 ould ... ... o o 8

Jerome Osorio, Bishop of Sylvas. De Gloria et de Nobilitate Libri. London, 1589, 16mo. (Cf. Transc. ii. 586.)

[34] Rusinall Simbals 2 ould 2s 3 newe 22d peece... o 7 6

On the 19th October, 1618 (Transc. iii. 634), there was entered to Master John Bill "a booke called Reusneri Symbola Imperatoria," which with other books was assigned over, 26th August, 1632 (*ib.* iv. 284), after his death, to Mistress Joyce Norton and Master Whittaker. The works of Jeremie, Christopher, and Nicholas Reusner had already been printed abroad, with portraits.

[35] Posselii Sintaxis 2 at 11d peece... ... ... o 1 10

John Posselius, Syntaxis Græca, utilissimis Exemplis illustrata, una cum Regulis ejusdem de Accentibus, et Varennii de iisdem Tractatu, Cambridge, 1640, 8vo.

[36] Galat. Moribus. 3 at 12d. peece ... ... o 3 o

Perhaps the "Galateo of Maister John della Case Archbishop of "Beneuenta, or rather a Treatise of the Manners and Behaviour it "behoveth a man to vie and eschew, in his Familiar Conversation &c." Published in English, from the Italian, London, 1576, 4to.

[37] Apthonius. 6 at 18d peece and an ould one at 12d ... ... o 10 o

Aphthonii Sophistæ Præexercitamenta Fabula, interprete viro doctissimo [Gentiano Herveto] dedicat ad Jacobum Bernardum Londiniensi, S.P. London, R. Pynson, 1521, 12mo.

[38] Marcellus Pallingenius, 5 at 12d peece ... ... o 5 o

Zodiacus Vitæ, a satire written by Petrus Angelus Manzolfus, under the pseudonym of M. Pallingenius (Lowndes), translated by Barnaby Googe. Entered as a school book. (Transc. iii. 670; cf. also *ibid.* i. 127; ii. 481.) An edition was printed by Robert Dexter, London, 1602, sm. 8vo.

[39] Tullis Sentences 2 at 10d peece... ... ... o 1 8

M. T. Ciceronis sententiæ ilustres, Apophthegmata item et Parabolæ sive similia aliquot, præterea ejusdem sententiæ, authore Petro Lagnerio, compendiensi. Parisiis, ex officina Roberti Stephani, 8vo, 1546. There were other editions and translations into French of these selected sentences from the Epistolæ Familiares of Cicero, &c.

[40] Butlers Rethorick, 10 at 9^{d} peece ... ... o 7 6

Several editions of the "Rhetoricæ, libri duo" of the Rev. Charles Butler, vicar of Lawrence Wotton, had been published at Oxford and London before 1647.

[41] Valerius Maximus, 7 at 15d peece ... ... o 8 9
2 more ould ones at 12d peece ... ... o 2 o

Many editions of the works of this author were printed abroad. Only one English edition is given by Lowndes and Watt, that translated by Samuel Speed, London, 1678, 8vo.

[42] Smith & Breerwoods Logicke 2 at 11^{d} peece ... o 1 10

These seem to have been two separate works. Samuel Smith, Proctor of Oxford, 1620, published Aditus ad Logicam, printed at Oxford (v. dates).

Edward Brerewood, a native of Chester, 1565 to 1615. Elementa Logicæ in gratiam studiosæ juventutis in Acad. Oxford, 1614, 8vo., London, 1614, 8vo., and Londini apud Joannem Raworth pro Ric. Whitaker, 1638. 12mo. (Cf. Transc. iii. 544, and iv. 284.)

[43] Ovidii Epist. 12 at 14^{d} peece ... ... o 14 o

P. Ovidii Nasonis Heroidum Epistolæ was often issued. A translation into English was made by George Tuberuile, gent, and published in London by Henry Denham, 1567, in 8vo. It appears to be the only collected English edition known, and is thus entered, "Rd of Henry Denham, for his lycense for the prynting of the Reste "of the Epestles of ovide." (Transc. i. 335.) The first and fourth Epistles are registered separately to the same stationer (Ib. i. 328, 329; cf. iv. 352, 440).

[44] Clipeis Epistles 2 at 3s. 10d peece ... ... o 7 8

[45] Lattine Testam^{ts} with Psalmes 4 at 2s 2d peece o 8 8

[46] Lattine Testamente 2 at 1s is ... ... o 2 o

[47] Quint Tertius, 2 at 14d peece ... . o 2 4

On 18th Feb. 1582 [1583] with a number of other books, "Quintus "Curtius in Englishe" is licensed to Master Tottell (Transc. ii. 419). The "De Rebus Gestis Alexandri Magni, Quintus Curtius," was printed in English by Richard Tottell, and "the historie of Quintus Curtius, &c.," is allowed to Thomas Crede to print for the Stationers' Company, 11th March, 1599 [1600] (Transc. iii. 158).

[48] Textus Epithits, 6 at 11^{d} peece ... ... o 5 6

Joan. Ravisii Textoris Epithetæ (Transc. iii. 634, 670).
See No. 125.

[49] Tullis Oracons, 4 at 16d peece ... ... o 5 4
Tullis Oracons 2 at 14d. peece ... ... o 2 4
Two ould ones at 12d. peece ... ... o 2 o

The Orations of Cicero; other copies are mentioned No. 188.

[50] Greeke Testam[en]ts. 8 at 16d peece... ... ... o 10 8

Several editions were issued in England before 1647, those of 1583 and 1611 appear in the Transc. ii. 422; iii. 454, 634; iv. 255.

[51] Silua sinamoru[m], 8 at 21d peece ... ... o 14 o

In the "note of T. Vautrollers priviledges" 1578 (Transc. ii. 886), is entered "Synonymorum sylva Pelegronis ex Germanica in Latinam

conversa," and on Mar. 9th, 1612, a license is issued for "Sylva Synonymorum" (Transc. iii. 479). It was by Simon Peligromius or Pelegrom. Assigned over 26th Aug., 1632, to Mistriss Joyce Norton and Master Whittaker, with other books (Ib. iv. 284). An edition was published at London, 1598, 16mo., translated into English by H. F.

[52] Greeke Esocretes. j. ... ... o 1 8

The "Orationes et Epistolæ," of Isocrates passed through many editions, some occur in the Transc. i. 79, 128; ii. 363, 535, 587; iii. 454, 497; iv. 255. (See No. 129.)

[53] Janua linguaru[m], 5 at 22d. peece ... ... o 9 2

Janua linguaru[m] j. ... ... o 1 6

The full title of the book by John Amos Comenius, is—Janua linguarum reserata, quinque linguis, sive compendiosa methodus latinam, gallicam, italicam, hispanicam et germanicam linguam perdiscendi. The first edition seems to have been printed in 1631, in 8vo. Thomas Horne, A.M., published in London, in 8vo, 1634 (cf. Transc. iv. 176, 180, 245, 258, 320, 334 and 759), "Janua Linguarum; or a Collection of Latin Sentences, with the English of them." John Harmar also, London, 1626, 4to, and 7th edition, 1631, "Janua Linguarum præsertim Latinæ, Lat. et Ang," cf. also the work by Isaac Habrechtus, issued in 1628, and one by Jean Barbier, excudebat, R.F., impensis Matthæi Lownes, 4to, 1618. Probably there were many school books with a similar title.

[54] Erasmus Coll. 3 at 22d peece ... ... o 5 6

The "Colloquia" of Erasmus. On the 17th Feb., 1596-7, the printing of this work for the Company of Stationers was granted to Valentine Syms (Transc. iii. 81). It was a school book, and the editions were very numerous. See No. 186.

[55] Ligostenes Epithits. 4 at 2s. 8d. peece ... ... o 10 8

On the 5th Jan. 1578 [1579], Master Harrison, senior, Master Bisshop, Master Norton, and Master Barker, had entered to them, "Apophthegmatum ex optimis utriusque linguæ scriptoribus, per Conradum lycosthenem Rubeaquensem collectorem loci communes denuo aucti et recogniti: cum Parabolis similitudinibus olim et grauissimus auctoribus Collectis nunc vero per C. Lycosthenem in locos communes digestis." (Transc. ii. 344.) It is again entered to Master Leake and the partners in the Latin Stock, 22nd Oct. 1618 (Ib. iii. 634), and again, 22nd June, 1631, to the partners in the English Stock (Ib. iv. 255).

[56] ffarnabies Rethoricke 6 at 11d. peece... ... ... o 5 6

Thomas Farnabie, or Farnaby. Index Rhetoricus Scholiis et Institutioni tenerioris Ætatis accommodatus. London, 8vo, 1625, &c., &c. Entered to Master Kingston 2nd May, 1625, and again 9th Nov., 1627 (Transc. iv. 139, 188).

[57] Homers Odises, 4 at 16d peece ... ... o 5 4

Perhaps the translation by George Chapman. (Cf. Transc. iv. 466.

[58] fflores Poetarum j. ... ... o 1 3

This work is mentioned in a list of books belonging to the "Partners in the English Stock," 22nd June, 1631. (Transc. iv. 255.)

[59] fflores Doctorum j. ... ... o 1 3

Perhaps, Thomas Hibernicus, Flores omnium pene Doctorum, qui cum in Theologia, tum in Philosophia, hactenus claruerunt, Lugd. 1555, 8vo, and Paris, 1556, 8vo.

[60] Hesiod. 2 at 20d peece ... ... o 3 4

1 Hesiod ... ... o 1 0

Perhaps the translation by Chapman. "Hesiod's Georgicks, translated by George Chapman," is licensed to Miles Patrich, 14th May, 1618 (Transc. iii. 626). It was issued London, 4to, in that year.

[61] Phylosoph : Compendiosa. 1. ... ... o o 11

Perhaps an edition of the Philosophia Compendiosa, sc. Logica, Metaphysica, &c., by Christopher Scheiner.

[62] Aristotles Annals j. ... ... o 2 0

[63] Keckers manũs Logique j. ... ... o 2 0

On the 1st Dec., 1602. "A booke called Systema logice Tribus "Libris Adornatum Authore Bartholomeo Kickermano" [D.D.], was licensed to Master Bishop and Master Man (Transc. iii. 223]. It was transferred to the Company, 14th Mar. 1610-11, at the decease of Bishop (Ib. 454; cf. also iii. 305, 628; and iv. 283). The Systema Logica was printed abroad in 1600, and the Gymnasium Logicum in iii libris at London, 8vo, 1606.

[64] One Ovid in English ... ... o 2 2

This may be any of the works of Ovid. On the 25th Dec. 1599. "Ovidius Naso his remedy of love" was licensed to John Browne and John Jagger (Transc. iii. 153). 3rd Mar. 1600, William White licensed to print for the Company of Stationers "Ovids Metamorphosis in "English" (Ib. 157). Arthur Golding translated and published, during the years 1565 and 1612, the Metamorphoses of Ovid, in 4to, in black letter. Between July, 1568, and July, 1569, Thomas East received a license to print "ovide invictive against Ibis" (Ib. i. 385). It was a translation into English Meter, by Thomas Underdowne, and published by East, 1569. On the 1st of July, 1577 (Ib. ii. 313), it was sold by East to H. Bynneman, who reprinted it, and issued an edition dated 1577.

[65] One Pollicarpi ... ... o 4 8

The Epistola and Philippenses, in Greek and Latin, by Polycarp, was printed at Oxford, in 4to, 1644.

[66] One Terrence in English ... ... o 2 6

A translation of Terence was made by Richard Bernard, and published at Cambridge, 4to, 1588; London, 4to, 1614, &c., a school book; and some of the plays were issued separately. Dr. Webbe published the Comedies (in part) 1629. (Cf. Transc. iv. 46, 178.)

[67] One Lex Marcator' ... ... o 7 o

"Lex Mercatoria by Gerard Molines," is licensed 1st Aug. 1622, to Master Islip (Transc. iv. 77; cf. i. 300, 332; iv. 70, 83, 96, and 108). The Lex Mercatoria, or the Ancient Law Merchant, in three parts according to the essential of Traffick, by Gerard de Malynes, was published London, folio, 1629, &c.

[68] Harbots travaile i... ... ... o 7 o

? Travels into Africa &c. by Thomas Herbert. London, folio, 1638 (cf. Transc. iv. 313, 460).

[69] Moaton [*sic* for Moarton] uppon the Masse. j.... o 8 o

Thomas Morton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Of the Institution of the Sacrament of the Bodie and Blood of Christ, by some called the Mass of Christ, in viii. books. London, 1631 and 1635, folio, licensed to Master Mibourne, 10th Feb. 1630 [1631]. (Transc. iv. 247; see also No. 108.)

[70] Bacons Naturall history j. ... ... o 5 6

The Sylva Sylvarum, or a Natural Historie in ten centuries, by Francis Bacon, was published by William Rawley, D.D., folio, London, 1627, and reprinted 1635 and later dates. (Cf. Transc. iv. 162.)

[71] Chillingworth j. ... ... o 7 o

One of the works of William Chillingworth, the celebrated controversial divine, b. 1602, d. 1644. (See No. 247.) His celebrated work, The Religion of Protestants was issued fol. Oxford, 1638.

Cf. Hist. and Critical account of his writings by Des Maizeaux, 1725, and later editions of his collected works.

[72] Lord Brookes booke j.... ... ... o 5 o

Certaine learned and elegant Workes of ffulke Lorde Brooke, written in his youth, and familiar Exercise with Sir Philip Sydney. London, 4to, 1633 (Transc. 10th Nov. 1632, iv. 288).

[73] Englands Recovery. 2 at 6s. 8d peece ... ... o 13 4

Perhaps, Anglia Rediviva, England's Recovery: being the History of the Motions, Actions, and Successes of the Army under the Immediate Conduct of His Excellency, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, Captain-General of all the Parliament's Forces in England. Compiled by Joshua Sprigge, London, 1647, folio. It contains a portrait by Marshall of Sir Thos. Fairfax, a plate of "The Battayle at Naseby," and a woodcut of the Fairfax arms. Fairfax himself has been said to be the real author of this book. It appears to be now worth about 10 guineas.

[74] Critica Sacræ 2 at 5s 3d peece ... ... o 10 6

This can hardly be the Critici Sacri, &c., published by Cornelius Bee, London, 1660, 9 vols. folio; or the Critica Sacra, sive de variis quæ in sacris Veteris Testamenti Libris occurrunt Lectionibus à Johanne Capello, by Lewis Cappel.

"A Booke called Critica Sacra &c. by Richard [or rather Edward] "Leigh Master of Artes of both Universities," was entered to Master Young, on the 5th Oct. 1638 (Transc. iv. 438).

[75] Barclas Argenis. j. ... ... o 7 o

(See No. 99.)

[76] Christians pollicy j. ... ... o 5 o

A forme of Christians policy gathered out of the French by Sir Geoffrey Fenton, 4to, London, by H. Middleton, 1574; or "Christian "Policye or the Christian Comon Wealth, translated out of the "Spannish by James Mabb," is licensed to Master Blount, 4th June, 1630. (Transc. iv. 235.)

[77] Jacksons Annotations j. ... ... o 7 6

Perhaps, Help for the Understanding of the Holy Scriptures; or Annotations upon the Historical Part of the Old Testament, by Arthur Jackson, Cambridge, 1643-1646, 4to, 2 vols. He was a Non-conformist divine.

[78] Doctor Sibs on Osea, 2 at 3s 10d peece ... ... o 7 8

The Returning Backslider, or Commentarie upon the Prophecy of Hosea, London, 1639 and 1641, 4to, &c. By Richard Sibbs, or Sibbes, D.D.

[79] Discouery of Virgine j. ... ... o 4 o

29th Oct. 1602, Master Bysshop has licensed to him "A Discoverie of the north partes of Virginia by *John Brierton* Anno Domini 1602" (Transc. iii. 220) pub. in 4to. Captain G. Weymouth, also published in 4to. . . 1605—True Relation of the most prosperous Voyage made this present yeere 1605 in the Discovery of the Land of Virginia, and there are also with others the works of the celebrated *Capt. John Smith, James Rosier, &c.*

The Works of Capt. John Smith, of Willoughby, by Alford, co. Lincoln, President of Virginia, and Admiral of New England, to which reference may be made for an account of his celebrated works, forms No. 16 of Mr. Arber's *English Scholar's Library.*

Hariot's Virginia, published by De Bry, Francfort, 1590, will be shortly issued by the *Holbein Society*, in fac-simile from the very rare original in the library of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

[80] Baule upon Couenant j. ... ... o 2 6

John Ball. Treatise on the Covenant of grace, wherein differences betwixt Old and New Testament are laid open, divers errours of Arminians and others are confuted &c. London, 1645, 4to.

See also Nos. 113, and 186.

[81] 1. Treatis on the Sacrament ... ... o o 10

Perhaps the posthumous work of John Randall. Treatise concerning the Sacrament. 1630, 4to, &c.

The following are some of the many books with a somewhat similar title: William Attersol, The New covenant, or Treatise upon the Sacraments, London, 1614, 4to; Richard Baxter, Lond., 1657, 4to; Beza's Treatise on the Sacraments in General, translated by John Shutt, Lond. 1578, 16mo; John Hamilton, Abp. of St. Andrew's, His Catechisme and Treatise on the Seuin Sacramentis, St. Andrew's, 1540 and 1551, 4to; Bishop John Jewel, a Treatise of the Sacraments, &c., Lond., 1583, 8vo.; John Prime, a Treatise on the Sacraments generally, &c., Lond. 1582, 8vo; Robert Some, D.D., A godly and Short Treatise of the Sacraments, London, 1582, 16mo. (Cf. Transc. iv. 317.)

[82] 1 Dauids blessed man ... ... o 1 o

David's Blessed Man, or an exposition vpon the first Psalme, by Samuel Smith, preacher at Roxwell, originally licensed 15th May, 1614, to Nicholas Oakes [Transc. iii. 547], was assigned by him to John Oakes, 2nd Aug., 1630, with other books [Ib. iv. 240], including Nos. 120 and 202 of the present inventory.

Several editions of the book were published before 1686; the 10th 12mo in 1638. Other works by the same author will be found, Nos. 207 and 215.

[83] 2 Greenwoods works at 10^{d} peece ... ... o 1 8

This may be the religious works of Henry Greenwood, M.A., author of Sermons, 1614 to 1650 [cf. Transc. iv. 295]; John Greenwood (Author of various Theological Treatises) the Puritan executed at Tyburn, 1593; or the Works on Law &c. of William Greenwood.

[84] 1 Smiths treatize ... ... o o 10

Perhaps, "Treatise on the Lord's Supper," by Henry Smith, 16mo, London, 1591, minister of St. Clement Danes, died before 1592. The Sermons of Henry Smith were published in London; Printed for William Leake, dwelling in Pauls Churchyard, at the Signe of the Holy Ghost, 4to, 1610, or the Works of John Smith, minister of Clavering, "in several Treatises," published by J. Hart, Lond. 1637, 4to; or perhaps one of the works of Sir Thomas Smith, b. 1514, d. 1577 [Cf. Transc. iv. 212].

[85] 1 Cordelius Dialogues ... ... o o 8

On the 26th Feb. 1590 [1591], John Wyndet received a license to print "Corderius Dialoges," to be printed in French and English [Transc. ii. 576], and on 11th Sep. 1611, it was assigned over with other works to William Stanesby [Ib. iv. 466]. The "Colloquies or Dialogues" of Maturin Corderius or Cordier, translated by John Brinsley, were published in 8vo. 1614.

See also No. 12 of present inventory.

[86] 1 Compleate Justice ... ... o 1 6

Perhaps Crompton's Justice of the Peace. There were numerous works with somewhat similar titles. The Compleat Justice was the property of the King's Printers (Transc. iv. 37, 38).

[87] 1 Henry Second ... ... o o 8

30th Nov., 1632, a license was granted to Benjamin Fisher to print "The raigne of King Henry the second written in Seaven bookes by "Master Thomas May." (Transc. iv. 289.) On the 27th of March, 1637, this book, with others, was assigned over "by vertue of a deed of Mortgage," to Master Young (Ib. iv. 378). The Reign of Henry II; a poem written in seven books, to which is added in prose, the description of Henry, with a short survey of the Changes of his reign, also the Single and comparative characters of Henry and Richard his sons, was published, London, 8vo, 1633. This play is said to have been written by command of King Charles I.

William Habington published, London, 1641, 8vo, "Some particular pieces of History in the reign of Henry II.," &c.

[88] 1 Marriag of the Lamb ... ... o o 9

Sermon and Prophecy concerning the Marriage of the Lamb, and of the confounding of the Whore of Babylon, by James Hunt, London, 1642.

[89] 1 Supplicacons of Saints ... ... o o 8

"The Supplication of Saintes," was licensed 24th Sep., 1608, to Henry Rockett and Nicholas Bourne (Transc. iii. 390). On the death of the former it was assigned over by his widow 9th April, 1616, to the latter (Ib. 586); again on 30th Oct. 1627, it was assigned over by Nicholas Bourne to Master Sheffard. "The supplicacon of Saintes

written by Thomas Sorocold" (Ib. iv. 187), and it was entered 13th May, 1630, as the property of Henry Overton, who had lately married the widow of Master Sheffard (Ib. iv. 235).

The Supplication of Saints, with Three Prayers made by Queen Elizabeth, was issued London, 8vo. 1612.

[90] 1 Salt = Marsh... ... ... o o 9

John Saltmarsh was the author of numerous works, cf. No. 214.

[91] 1 Sacrifice of a contrite heart ... ... o o 6

On the 21st Oct., 1629, Francis Coules and Richard Royston had licensed to them, The Sacrifice of a Contrite h[e]art Penned by John Evans master of Arts (Transc. iv. 219).

[92] 1 Psalme of Mercy ... ... o 1 o

3rd May, 1623. Entered to Master Kingston, "a Booke called the "Psalme of mercie or a meditacon vpon the 51 psalme, by J. B." (Transc. iv. 142.)

[93] 2 Repairers of Roome 6^{d} peece... ... ... o 1 o

[94] 2 Psalme Bookes at 10d peece ... ... o 1 8

[See No. 5.]

[95] 1 History of the Pops. ... ... o o 6

Perhaps, De Vitis ac Gestis Summorum Pontificum, or a History of the Popes, from St. Peter to Sixtus IV., to whom it was dedicated by the author Baptista Platina; or the work of John Bale, Bishop of Ossory; or that by Cyprian Valera, translated by John Golburne, 4to, 1600. Several other lives of the Popes were published.

[96] 1 Circumspect walking ... ... o o 10

28th Nov. 1622, Cantrell Legg and Leonard Greene have entered to them, "Taylor of Circumspect Walking" (Transc. iv. 86), and in 1638, 7th Sep. The Master and Wardens of the Company, hold in trust for James and Thomas Boler (cf. Ib. 112), with other books a half right of printing "Doctor Taylor's Circumspect walking in 12mo." (Ib. 435.) Dr. Thomas Taylor, the Puritan Divine.

[97] Bradshawes helps. ... ... o o 8

? One of the works of William Bradshaw, the celebrated Puritan Divine.

[98] 1 Arcadium Princs. ... ... o 1 6

By Marianus Silesius, a Florentine, The Arcadian Princesse, or the Triumph of Justice; Prescribing excellent rules of Physicke for sicke Justice. Digested into foure Bookes, and Faithfully rendered to the originall Italian Copy, by Ri. Braithwait, Esq. *London, printed by Th. Harper for Robert Bostocke, and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Churchyard, at the signe of the Kings head.* 1635. Sm. 8vo, *very choice copy of this rare book, with beautiful impression of the very pretty frontispiece by William Marshall, red morocco super extra, gilt edges, by Bedford, 6l. 6s.*

Cf. Collect. Ang. Poet: ii. 402, Chetham Soc.

[99] 1 Barket Argenis ... ... o 1 o

John Barclay his Argenis, or the Loves of Poliarchus and Argenis, translated by Kingsmill Long, Esquire, London, 1625, folio, and again other editions 1628-9, 1636, &c. (See also No. 75.) Cf. Transc. iv. 72, 105, 133, 144, 172, 196, 335, 498. Ben Jonson's Translation was licensed to Master Blounte, 2 Oct. 1623 (Ib. iv. 105).

[100] 1 Touchstone of grace ... ... o o 8
[See Nos. 206, 251 and 252.]

"A Touchstone on grace by A[dam] Harsnet B.D.," was licensed to Philemon Stephens and Christopher Meredith on the 13th Oct., 1630. (Transc. iv. 241.)

[101] 1 Arte of thriueing ... ... o o 8

On the 8th February, 1619 [1620], "A Sermon called The Christian art of thrivinge by G.D.," is licensed to Master Kingston (Transc. iii. 664).

[102] 1 Anotomy of the Masse ... ... o 1 o

Master Robinson received a license, 18th Aug., 1640, to print "The "Anatomy of the Masse &c. written in French by Peter du Molyn "[*i.e.* Du Moulin] and translated into English by James Mountaine" (Transc. iv. 518). It was issued, London, 1641, 8vo.

Anthony de Adamo was also the Author of the "Anatome . . . "of the Masse," &c.

[103] 1 Anotomy of ye Mind ... ... o o 10

Thomas Rogers, A philosophical Discourse, intituled the Anatomie of the mind, viz., of Pertubations of Mind and of Moral Virtues, London, 8vo, 1576. Thomas Rogers was a native of Cheshire.

[104] 1 Religio medici ... ... o o 11

The first edition of the "Religio Medici" of Sir Thomas Browne, Kt. M.D., was published, London, 1642, in 12mo, and reprinted 1643 and 1645, &c.

[105] 1 Learne to liue ... ... o 1 o

Disce Vivere, or Learn to Live, London, 1617, and Disce Mori or Learn to Die, 1602. 12mo, by Christopher Sutton, B.D., a Prebendary of both Westminster and Lincoln. On the 6th Nov. 1601, "a booke "Called Disce viuere learn to live," was entered to Master Burbye (Transc. iii. 194), and "Learn to Lyue," was transferred 16th Oct. 1609, by "Mystres Burbye" to Nicholas Borne (Ib. 421). A Transfer is crossed out under the date 27th May, 1623 (Ib. iv. 97). It is there stated to be by "Master Doctor Sutton."

[106] Tusculians questions ... ... o o 8

Between the dates 7th July, 1560, and 8th July, 1561, Thomas Marshe had a license to print "tuscullandes questions," (Transc. i. 155,) and on the 8th July, 1591, a license was granted to Master John Harrison the elder for "M Tullij Ciceronis Tusculanarum "questionum, seu Disputationum Libri Quinque &c." (Ib. ii. 584), and on the 21st Sept. 1612, it was transferred with other books to the partners in his Majesties patent (Ib. iii. 497, 670).

This was after the death of Thomas Marshe—Made over with many other books by Edward Marshe, to Thomas Orwyn in 1591, "Tusculanos questions in Englishe" (Ib. ii. 586).

It was perhaps "Those fyue Questions, which Marke Tullye "Cicero disputed in his Manor of Tusculanum, translated and "Englished by John Dolman, London, Tho. Marshe, 1561, 16mo.

[107] 1 Exposition on ye 130 Psalme. ... ... o o 10

This is another work by Dr. Sibbes, and was licensed to Master Richard Cotes, 18th September, 1637. "An Exposicion of the 130th "Psalme by Dr. Sibbes." (Transc. iv. 393.)

[108] 1 Moartons repentance. ... ... o o 10

Edward Bishop had, on the 14th March, 1604 [1605], a license to print "Mortons nature of repentance" (Transc. iii. 285); and it was transferred 31st Jan., 1619 [1620], by "Mistris Bishoppe," to George Latham (Transc. iii. 664). Thomas Morton, D.D., was successively Bishop of Chester, Lichfield, and Durham.

There was also entered to Thomas Clerke, on 27th May, 1637, "A "Sermon of repentance preached by George Mereton Doctor in "Diuinyte, and one of his maiesties Chaplens in ordynarye." Mr. Arber adds, Dr. George Meriton became Dean of York (Ib. iii. 350). (See also No. 69.)

[109] 1 Diuine meditac̃ons: ... ... o o 8

The Divine Meditations and Holy Contemplations, by Richard Sibbs, D.D., was licensed to Richard Sergier and John Crooke, 27th July, 1638 (Transc. iv. 425), and printed, London, 1638, 18mo. The Divine Meditations of John Quarles appears not to have been published until 1655. Doubtless this was not an uncommon title. The complete works of Richard Sibbs were edited by Dr. A. B. Grosart, 7 vols. 8vo, 1862.

[110] 1 Sauls watch ... ... o 1 4

See No. 115.

[111] 1 Memoriall of godlinesse... ... ... o o 6

Herbert Palmer, Memorials of Godliness and Christianity, London, 1644, 12mo. Other copies No. 202*.

[112] 1 Crum̃s of comfort ... ... o o 10

On the 7th Oct., 1623, Michael Sparke enters "The valley of Teares: "or the Hill of Joy: or crumms of comforte." (Transc. iv. 105.)

[113] 1 Baule on separac̃on. ... ... o o 6

On 2nd April, 1640, Master Brewster had a license to print "A "friendly triall of the grounds tending to Separacion by John Ball" (Transc. iv. 504). Printed at Cambridge, 1640, 4to.

[114] 3 Lea on ye Sabboath at 2s. peece ... ... o 6 o

John Ley, of Astbury, Vicar of Great Budworth, Sub-Dean of Chester, and one of the Assembly of Divines (*Pal. Note Book*, iii. 10, 12, 75), who raised debates about the Sabbath. He was the author of a number of sermons, theological treatises, and controversial tracts, between 1634 and 1658. (See *Athen. Oxon.* &c.) Cf. No. 243.

[115] 2 Sauls Progresse at 2s peece ... ... o 4 o

Probably The Soule's progresse to the Celestiall Canaan by John Well[e]s [of Beccles], licensed to Mistriss Griffin, 27th Sep. 1738 (Transc. iv. 438). See No. 110.

[116] 2 Cloughes Chyrurgerie at 18d peece ... ... o 3 o

On the 30th March, 1596, "Clowes observations in Chirurgerie" is licensed to Master Dawson (Transc. iii. 62).

On the 16th Feb. 1596 [1597], a work on "Chirurgie" compiled by "Peter Howe Arellien" is licensed to Thos. Purfoote Senior and Thomas Purfoote Junior "vnder the handes of master warden "Dawson and master William Clowes one of her maiesties Chirur-"geons and others." (Ib. iii. 80.)

On the 23rd Aug., 1601, "Clowes Surgery" becomes the possession of George Potter, with other books, which belonged to "Mystres "Brome Lately Deceased." Editions of this (in 4to) and other books by the same author, formerly in great repute, were issued, 1588, 1591, 1637, &c., &c.

[117] 1 Ex Dow ... ... o 1 6

Can this strange title refer to a work by "Master John Smith, of "Claveringe, in Essex, published by J. H." entered on 15th June, 1629, to Master George Edwards? "Essex Dove, Resentinge [*i.e.* presenting] "the world with a few of her olive branches" (Transc. iv. 214.

[118] 1 Arte of Painting ... ... o 1 4

"The arte of Payntinge, Drawinge, and lymninge, done by Henry "Pecham Master of Artes," was licensed 16th Dec., 1611, to John Browne (Transc. iii. 474).

[119] 1 Eupheus & his England ... ... o 1 4

Gabriel Cawood had a license to print, 24th July, 1579, "ye second "part of Euphues" (Transc ii. 357), and on the 2nd July, 1602, there are entered to Master Leake books formerly belonging to Cawood, deceased. Nos. 4 and 5 are [Euphues or] "the Anatomie of Witt "compiled by John Lyllie," and "the second parte of Euphues" (Ib. iii. 210). On the 8th March, 1619 [1620] "Euphues his England, "and Anatomy of witt," and other books are assigned over to John Parker (Ib. iii. 666), from whom they passed, 4th Sept., 1638, to Master Haviland and John Wright (Ib. iv. 432).

Euphues, the Anatomie of Wit, by John Lyllie; Euphues and his England, by John Lyllie, were published in black letter, 4to, in one volume, London, John Haviland, 1636. The full title, from a recent catalogue, to the edition of 1605, is—

Lily (John), Euphues and his England. Containing his voyage and adventures; mixed with sundry pretty discourses of honest love, the description of the Country, the Court, and the manners of the Isle. Delightfull to be read, and nothing hurtfull to be regarded; wherein there is small offence by lightnesse given to the wise, and lesse occasion of loosenes proffered to the wanton. *In London, printed for William Leake, dwelling in Pauls church-yard, at the signe of the Holy Ghost*, 1605. 4to, **Black letter,** *clean copy, red morocco, gilt edges*, 4*l.* 4*s.*

120] 1 Dauids penance. ... ... o 1 4

See Nos. 82 and 215.

[121] 1 Mellificu[m] Atticu[m] 0 7 0

Daniel Pareus, Mellificum Atticum. Being a Collection of Sentences extracted from Greek Authors, 4to. Dedicated to the University of Oxford. ?1631. Oxford.

[122] 1 Christian Dixnary. 0 6 0

On the 27th July, 1611, William Jaggard had entered to him, "A "Christian Dictionary of words taken generally out of the holy "scriptures, &c." (Transc. iii. 460.)

A Christian Dictionary, opening the Signification of the Chiefe Words in the Old and New Testament, &c., by Thomas Wilson, a Puritan Divine, was published in London, 1622. 4to.

[123] Pluriles Confabulation 2 doz & 1 at 2s. 8d. doz....0 5 6 ob.

7th May, 1593, certain books are entered to Thomas Orwin "which "were first Kingstons and after George Robinsons whose widowe the "said Orwin hath married," among these occurs "Pueriles con- "fabulatincul[a]e." (Transc. ii. 630). In 1620, "Pueriles Confabu- "tinaculoe sententiæ" forms one of the School Books in the list of Books for which the Company had the privilege (Ib. iii. 670), and 12th Aug., 1635, "Puerilis Confabitiunculæ" is entered to Benjamin Fisher and Widow Man, (Ib. iv. 344), again transferred to Master Young, 27th March, 1637, (Ib. 379). The work of W. Jackson, "Pueriles Confabulatiunculæ," Greek and Latin, was published at London, 1661, in 8vo. Cf. also the work of John Brinsley.

[124] Nauls Catachisms, 11 at 5d. ob. peece. 0 5 1

The Large Catechism of Alexander Nowell, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, &c., was first published in Latin, 4to, in 1570, and passed through many editions. In 1620, it belonged, in both Latin and English, to the books for which the Company had the privilege. (Transc. iii. 670, 671, 679).

The Little Catechism was first published, 1578, 12mo., by John Day, in Latin.

[125] Texters Epistles, 8 at 4d. ob. peece.... ... ... 0 3 0

Joh. Ravisius Textoris, Epistolæ. (See No. 48).

[126] Broken pap[er]s of histories 0 2 6

[127] Ovid de tristibus 1 doz & 9 at 4d. ob. peece. ...0 7 10 ob.

On 23rd June, 1591, Thomas Orwin has granted to him by the consent of Edward Marshe, a number of books formerly belonging to Thomas Marshe, and among them is "Ovid, de tristibus in English." (Transc. ii. 586).

On 21st Sep., 1612, Master Harrison the elder assigns a Latin edition with other books to the "Stocke parteners," (Ib. iii. 497), and in 1620 it appears in the list of books for which the Company had the privilege. (Ib. iii. 670.)

On the 18th May, 1639, Master Bellamy has entered to him, "Publius Ovidius de tristibus, or Mournefull Elegies, in five Bookes, "translated into English verse by Zachary Catlyn." (Transc. iv. 465.) The full title is—Publ. Ovid de Tristibus, or Mournefull Elegies, in five bookes, composed in his Banishment, part at Sea, and part at Tomos, a City of Pontos. Translated into English Verse by Zachary Catlin, Mr. of Arts, Suffolke. London, Printed by T. Cotes, for Iohn

Bellamie, and are to be sold at his shop, at the syne of the three golden Lyons, in Cornhill, 1639. (12mo.) An edition by Wye Saltonstall had been already issued in 1633, licensed to Francis Grove, 20th Oct., 1632, (Ib. iv. 287), and transferred to Richard Cotes, 9th Nov. 1633 (Ib. iv. 308; cf. also iv. 344.)

[128] Sententia Pluriles 14.... ... ... o 2 o

Henry Byneman has a license granted to him in 1570 for this book "in laten," (Transc. i. 418), and on the 6th Feb., 1612, "Sententiæ "Pueriles, translated grammatically," is licensed to Norton, Man, Leake, and Adams (Ib. iii. 476); again assigned over by Thomas Man, 3rd May, 1624 (Ib. iv. 117); and again 26th Aug., 1632, when it became the possession of "Mistress Joyce Norton and Master Whitaker." (Ib. iv. 283; cf. Ib. 340, 344, 379). The title of the edition in English is—"Cato's Precepts, and Sententiæ Pueriles, translated grammati- "cally by John Brinsley." London. 8vo. 1612.

[129] Greeke Isocrates. 6 at 4d. ob. peece. ... ... o 2 3

"Isocrates ad Demonacum Græce," occurs among the School Books in the list of Books for which the Company had the privilege. 5th March, 1619 [1620]. (Transc. iii. 669.) (See No. 52.)

[130] Aristotles Problems i.... ... ... o o 6

24th Sep., 1582, "Aristotelis problemata" was licensed to Master George Bysshop. (Transc. ii. 415). It was transferred by Bysshop's widow, 14th Mar., 1610 [1611] to Master Adames, younger Warden, as "Aristotle Problems Latine," (Ib. iii. 455), and was transferred to Mistress Joyce and Master Whittaker, 26th Aug., 1632, (Ib. iv. 284). "The Problems of Aristotle, and other Philosophers and Physicians," appeared in London, 12mo. 1607.

[131] Lillies Rules 16 at 4d. peece. ... ... o 5 4

On the 29th November, 1603. "Lyllies rules construed. The "nynthe edition corrected and amended Wherevnto are added "Thomas Robertsons Heteroclites The Latyn Sintaxis 'Qui Mihi'" was licensed to Masters Warden Dawson, Whyte, Leake, and Burbie (Transc. iii. 248, 664). William Lilius, Lily, or Lilye, the grammarian, published several grammatical books (cf. Transc. iv. 179), but William Lilly, the astrologer, also issued "Some Rules for Casting Nativities &c."

[132] 7 Blewpap[er] books at 8d peece. ... ... o 4 8

5 Red & w[hi]te pap[er] books at 6d peece ... o 2 6

[133] 1 Callopeia ... ... o o 4

The "Callieopeia" was assigned over, 26th August, 1632, having formerly belonged to Master John Bill, deceased, to Mistress Joyce Norton and Master Whittaker (Transc. iv. 283).

The "Calliopeia," or a Rich Storehouse of Proper, Choice and Elegant Latine Words and Phrases, collected (chiefly) out of Tullies Works by Thomas Drax, or Draxus, appeared in 8vo 1612, and 12mo 1625.

[134] Parrs ground of Diuinitie ... ... o 1 6

Elnathan Parr, D.D., Grounds of Divinite. London, 1614, 8vo, &c.

[135] 5 Guy of Warwicks at 6d peece ... ... o 2 6

"The famous history of Guy Erle of Warwick" was licensed 23rd June, 1608, to William ffeerbrand (Transc. iii. 382. "A Play Called "the life and Death of Guy of Warwicke written by John Day and "Thomas Decker", was licensed to John Trundle, 15th January, 1619 [1620] (Ib. iii. 662). He assigned it over, 13th December, 1620, to Thomas Langley (Ib. iv. 44).

On the 28th June, 1636, Richard Oulton was licensed to print "The Famous and worthy History of Guy Earle of Warwick", in verse, by John Carpenter (Ib. iv. 366), and "Guy of Warwick" was entered to Master Oulton, 22nd April, 1640, as having lately belonged to "Mistress Aldee his mother-in-Law deceased" (Ib. iv. 507).

[136] 6 Packet Letters at 6d. peece. ... ... o 3 o

On the 18th May, 1602, "A poste with a mad packet of letters" was licensed to John Smythicke (Transc. iii. 206), and on 30th August, 1604, John Brown received a license to print "varietie of inventions "in presidentes for Letters, Or the second packett of madd letters" (Ib. iii. 269). John Smithwicke assigns over, on 4th June, 1623, "the "firste parte of the Packett of Letters" to John Marriott (Ib. iv. 98). He also receives from Mistress Browne, 17th February, 1622 [1623], "Packett of Letters" (Ib. iv. 92); that is, the second part mentioned above.

"The Prompters packett of private and familiar letters &c." was licensed to Samuell Macham, 7th September, 1610 (Ib. iii. 442).

"A Post with a packet of mad Letters", by Nicholas Breton, was published 1634 and 1637.

[137] 6 Stermis Epistles at 4^{d}. ob. peece. ... . o 2 3

Thomas Orwin having married the widow of George Robinson, a number of books formerly the possession of Kingston had "Sturmius "Epistles" entered to him with other books, 7th May, 1593. (Transc. ii. 630.)

Joan. Sturm, Epistle to the Cardinals and Prelates of Rome, englished by Richard Morysine. London. 8vo. 1538.

There was also published (London. 8vo. 1589, 1590, &c.) Joannis Sturmii, Hieronymi Osorii, aliorumque Epistolæ ad Rogerum Aschamum aliosque Anglos missæ; ab. E. G. [Edward Grant] nunc primum editæ.

[138] 18 Katherin Stubbs at 1d ob. peece... ... ... o 2 3

"A christall glasse for christian women, conteyninge an excellent "discourse of the godly life and christian death of mistres Katherine "Stubbes," [who departed this life at Burton on Trent, 14th Dec.] was licensed to Richard Jones 15th June, 1591, (Transc. ii. 585), and issued by him—4to.—in 1592.

Master Whyte, warden, had entered to him 3rd July, 1601, ["The "life of] Catheryne Stub[b]es," (Ib. iii. 187), and he, 13th Dec. 1620, assigned a number of his books, of which the above was one, to Master Pauier and John Wright (Ib. iv. 44; cf. also pp. 165, 318.)

An edition appeared in 4to. by Phillip Stubbes, 1621-1629.

Katherine Stubbes was about the age of 20 when she died, and the tract is remarkable as containing her Confession of Faith in 1592.

Philip Stubbes was the author of the "Anatomie of Abuses," and Nash ridicules him "for pretending to anatomize abuses and stubbe up sin by the rootes."

[139] 7 wise Meisters of Rome at 4d. peece. ... ... o 2 4

The "vii. masters of Rome &c." was licensed to Thomas Purfoote, between July 1565 and July 1566 (Transc. i. 313), who assigned it over, 21st Aug., 1638, as "The History of the seaven wise Maisters of "Rome," to Edward Blackmore (Ib. iv. 429). There were many editions published.

[140] 11 Tragides & Comodies at 6d peece ... o 5 6

A list, 8th Nov. 1623, of "Master William Shakspeers" Comedyes, Histories and Tragedies, will be found in the "Transcript" (iv. 107), and again Nov. 1630 (Ib. 243).

[141] 12 ffarnabies Phrases at 3d. peece. ... ... o 3 o

Thomas Farnaby. Phrases Oratoriæ Elegantiores et Poeticæ, of which the eighth edition was published at London, 8vo, 1628. He also wrote a work called Phrasæologia Anglo Latina, 8vo. "Phrases elegantiores ex optimis authoribus selectæ," by T[homas] F[? arnaby] is entered to Raffe Rounthwaite, 16th Sep. 1624 (Transc. iv. 123); and to Master Kingston, with other books by Farnaby, 9th Nov. 1627 (Ib. 188).

[142] 3 Vawsing on ye Accidence, at 11d. peece ... o 2 9

On the 6th Feb., 1611 [1612], Masters Norton, Man, Leake and Adams, are licensed to print "The posing of the parts or a playne way of exammyninge the Accidence and grammer &c." (Transc. iii. 476); and on 26th Aug., 1632, the "Posing of Accidence and Grammer" with other books are assigned over, under the will of John Bill deceased, to Mistress Joyce Norton and Master Whittaker (Ib. iv. 284, cf. Ib. 340, and 344, 379).

[143] 6 Exercĭu[m] Lingua: Latina at 2d peece ... o 1 o

Exercises in The Latin Tongue. "A booke called Lingu[a]e "Latin[a]e Exercitatio aucthore Joanne Lodovico vives," was licensed "16th Sep., 1606, to 'Master Harrison th[e] eldest' (Transc. iii. 328); "and on 16th June, 1623, Richard Hawkins had a license to print "'Exercitatio scholastica ad Linguam Latinam viam muniens Col-"'lectore T. W.' (Ib. iv. 99)."

[144] Pagit on ffamily Duties i. ... ... o o 8

[145] 1 Rich treasure discouered ... ... o o 10

[146] 4 Guilt table bookes at 5d. peece. .. .. o 1 8

These were memorandum books, in which were entered matters worth remembering—

"What might you,
"Or my dear majesty your queen here, think
"If I had play'd the desk, or *table book*."—Hamlet ii. 3.
(Quoted by Halliwell, Nares' Glossary.)

Barnard Alsope on the 31st March, 1621, enters "A Booke called a "Table booke for a Prince written by Patrick Scot Esquier" (Transc. iv. 52); and on the 18th Sep., 1621, Robert Swaine "A table "booke for Princes," to be printed by Alsop (Ib. 59).

On the 5th March, 1620. There were entered to the partners in his Majesties privilege to this Company, with a number of other books, "Kalenders for table books" (Ib. iii. 670); and on 26th Feb., 1620 [1621], is entered to George Fayreberd, An astronomicall glasse or Table almanacke, on a sheet of paper (Ib. iv. 49). Ballads were called "Tables."

"Table Books" of Interest are entered Ib. iv. 118, 136, 142, 166.

[147] 4 Wigellius resignacons at 2d. peece... ... ... o o 8

[148] 6 Epitomij Colloquiu[m] at 2d. peece ... ... o 1 o

Epitome Colloquiorum Erasmi, continens in se communiores quotidiani sermonis formulas, nunc denus in puerorum usum editas, London, 1602, 12mo.

[149] 1 Suzan Brotus ffigures. ... ... o o 6

This work, occurs "Susanbrotii figuræ" on 5th March, 1619 [1620], among the School books, entered, for the partners in his Majesties privilege to the Company (Transc. iii. 670).

Joannes Susenbrotus Epitome Troporum ac Schematum et grammaticorum et Rhetorum, ad Authores tum profanos tum sacros intelligendos non minus utilis quam necessaria, Figuri, 8vo, [? 1540] London, 8vo, 1608 and 1621.

No. 161. 18 more copies.

[150] 1 Mr. Prius Excellent. ... ... o 1 4

One of the works of Daniel Price, Exeter Coll., Oxford, John Price, D.D., LL.D., John Price, D.D., Laurence Price, Sampson Price, D.D., or William Price, D.D. There is, at a later date than the Inventory, "The Christian Excellency; on Matt. v. 47," Oxford, 8vo, 1661, by John Price, D.D.

[151] 2 Christian Sealards at 18d. peece ... ... o 3 o

[152] 1 Remonstrance ... ... o o 4

A very vague title. It can hardly be "A Remonstrance, or plain "Detection of some of the Faults in the book entitled, 'A Demon-"'stration of Discipline,'" London, Geo. Bishop and R. Newberry, 1590, 4to.

On the 1st March, 1726, [*i.e.* 1727] a book was entered to Master Bourne (Transc. iv. 173), "A Reply to the 'Remonstrance' of the "Bewinthebbers or directers of the Netherlands East India Company "lately exhibited to the lords States generall in Justification of their "proceedinges of their officers at Amboyna against the English their."

[153] 1 of 5 Sermons. ... ... o o 4

[154] 6 Lillies Rules at 3d. peece. ... ... o 1 6

See above No. 131.

[155] 25 Queere Catachismes [*i.e.* Catechisms in quires, or unbound] at 2s. 8d. quere [per quire] ... ... } 3 6 8

13 doz. halfe Catachismes at 18d. doz. ... ... 1 o 3

Many such works were issued. The Catechisme, or maner to teache children the Christian Religion, with the Sacraments and Confession, by Jhon Calvin, 12mo, was "Imprinted at London by the Widow "Orwin" in 1594.

[156] Schooles of Virtue 13 at 4d. peece ... ... o 4 4

The Schoole of Vertue and Booke of Good Nurture for Children and Youth to learne theyre Duty by, by Francis Seger, printed by William Seres, London, 1557, 8vo; 1588, 16mo; another edition by Miles Flesher for John Wright, 12mo, no date.

[157] 17 Queers [quires] black & white pap[er] at 4d. queere [per quire] ... ... } o 5 8

[158] Souldiers Catachimes 12 doz. at 12d doz.... ... o 12 o

There were rival editions of books with this title:—Thomas Swadling, D.D., The Soldiers' Catechism for the King's Army, Oxford, 1645, 12mo; Robert Ram, The Soldiers' Catechism, composed for the Parliament Army, London, 1645, 8vo.

[159] 12 doz. Mosley's Catachismes at 9d. doz.... ... o 9 o

[160] 2 Queers [quires] Ruled pap[er] at 6d. queere [per quire] ... ... o 1 o

[161] 18 Suzan Brotus figures ... ... o 5 7

See above, No. 149.

[162] 6 doz. & 4 Six principles at 14d. doz. [7/6] ... o 8 6

4th Aug., 1608 "The half of Master Perkins Sixe Prynciples," was entered with other books to Leonard Grene (Transc. iii. 387) The work by Paul Baynes, entitled Treatise on the Lord's Prayer and the Six Principles was issued London, 1619, 8vo. It is also entered to Master Milburne, 26th March, 1632 (Transc. iv. 275; cf. iv. 45).

[163] 18 Testimony of Jesus Christ at 4d. peece ... o 6 o

Testimonies of the Real Presence of Christes Body and Bloud in the blessed Sacramēt of the Aultar (translated out of six Auncient Doctors, &c.), was published Lovanii apud Johannem Fouler, 1566, 16mo. It was by Robert Pointz.

[164] Bybles 15 at 4s. 8d. peece... ... ... 3 10 o

[165] Bybles 4 at 5s. 4d. peece 1 1 4

[166] Bybles 24 at 3s. 6d. peece... ... ... 4 4 o

[167] Bybles 3 at 3s. 4d. peece ... ... o 10 o

[168] Bybles 17 at 3s. 4d. peece 2 16 8

[169] La[tin] Bybles i. ... ... o 6 8

[170] Bybles 3 at 3s. 10d. ... ... o 11 6

[171] Bybles 3 at 3s. 4d. peece ... ... o 10 o

[172] Byble i. ... ... o 3 2

[173] Testam[en]ts 12 at 17d. peece ... ... o 17 o

[174] Testam[en]ts 2 at 2s. 9d. peece ... ... o 5 6

[175] 1 Byble bossed with brasse ... ... o 5 2

[176] Bybles Guilt [gilt] 2 [bound] with turkey leather at 5s. 9d. peece ... ... o 11 6

[177] By[bles]Guilt[gilt]2 bound with turk[e]y[leather] at 8s. peece ... ... o 16 o

[178] Bybles Guilt [gilt] 3 at 5s. 6d. peece ... ... o 16 6

[179] By[bles] Guilt [gilt] 2 turk[e]y Leather at 5s. 2d. peece ... ... o 10 4

[180] Vendič: Legis 2 at 2s. 3d. peece ... ... o 4 6

[181] Peersons Exposic̃on on Salus 2 at 2s. 9d.... ... o 5 6

This can hardly be the Exposition of the Creed, by John Pearson, D.D., Bishop of Chester (first ed. 1659). There was, however, licensed to Master Stevens and Master Meredith, on 28th June, 1638, "A Booke called "The great Charter of the Church, or an Exposicion on the 87 Psalme "by Master Thomas Peirson." *Salūs* in the inventory is perhaps an error for *Psalmus* (Transc. iv. 423). On 19th Nov. 1639, Master Stevens and Master Meredith had entered "An Exposicion "on the whole Twentieth Psalme and on the whole Eighty fift "Psalme by Master Thomas Peirson" (Ib. 489).

[182] Goodwins Diuine authority 1 ... ... o 2 6

John Goodwin, a celebrated Nonconformist. The divine Authority of the Scriptures asserted, London, 1648, 4to, contains a portrait of Goodwin, by Glover.

[183] 2 Geneua Byble with clasps at 8s. 6d. peece ... o 17 o

[184] Passors lexicon 2 at 5s. peece ... ... o 10 o

"Lexicon græco Latinum, In nonum Dimoni [*sic*] nostri Jesu "Christi Testamentum, authore Georgio Passore," is licensed 11th May, 1620 (Transc. iii. 674), and "Passoris lexicon" is assigned over 26th Aug. 1632, under the will of master John Bill, to mistress Joyce Norton and Master Whittaker (Ib. iv. 284).

It was published in 12mo, 1644.

[185] A Guide to god to god ... ... o 2 3

On the 10th of April, 1579, Gregory Seton had license to print "A guyde vnto godlynes" (Transc. ii. 351). On 26th Jan., 1580 [1581], Andrewe Mansell has a license to print "The Guide vnto godlines "sett forth by [John] Rivius touchinge the folie of man" (Transc. ii. 387), and the same work is entered on the 2nd Nov., 1590, to Robert Dexter (Ib. iii. 566), "A guide to Godliness," by John Rivius, translated by William Gace, London, 1579, 8vo. Cf. also the works by John Downame, B.D., Abraham Fleming, Returne Hebdon, 1648 (cf. Transc. iv. 84, 164, 209).

[186] Erasmus Epithits, roturd. 2 at 3s. 2d. peece ... o 6 4

See No. 54.

[187] Horrace, 4 at 16d. peece ... ... o 5 4

The Satires, &c., "engleshed by Lewes Evans, schoolmaister," is licensed to Thomas Colwell, in 1564-5 (Transc. i. 273); again by Thomas Drant, 1565-6, licensed to Thomas Marshe (Ib. i. 312); and the Epistles by the same writer to Henry Weekes, 1566-7 (Ib. i. 341). Cf. iv. 141.

It may, however, not be a translation, or perhaps is some other edition of one of the works of Horace.

[188] Tullis Orationes, 2 at 8d. peece ... ... o 1 4

(Other copies No. 149.)

[189] Tullis Epistles, 2 at 6d. peece ... ... o 1 o

In Christopher Barker's Report, 1582, Thomas Vautrollier has a patent for printing "Tullie, Ovid, and diuerse other great workes in "Latin" (Transc. i. 144). Cf. iv. 42, 55, 431. A translation of M. Tullius Cicero, Familiar Epistles, Englished and Conferred with the French, Italian, and other Translations, by J. Webbe, Dr. of

Physicke, thick 12mo, with an engraved title, was issued without a date, about 1620.

[190] 1 Lucions Dialogue 0 1 2

Perhaps Certain Dialogues of Lucian, translated into English by Francis Hickes, with life of Lucian by Thomas Hickes, prefixed, Oxford, 1634, 4to. Cf. also Transc. iv. 347.

[191] 1 Pollitique & Millitary discourses 0 2 0

Emmanuel Faria de Sousa, published at Madrid, 1623, 1626, in 2 vols. 12mo: Noches Claras, a collection of Moral and Political Discourses. Francis de la Nouve, surnamed Bras de Fer, The Politicke and Militarie Discourses of the Lord de la Novve [or Noye]; whereunto are adjoined certaine Obseruations of things happened during the three late Ciuill Warres of France; all faithfully translated out of the French, by E. A. London, 4to, 1587.

Politicke, Moral, and Martial Discourses by Jacques Hurault, translated by Arthur Golding into English, London, 1595, 4to. On the 21st Nov., 1585, "Master Newberry Rd of him, for printing a booke "intitled politique discourse upon truth and lyinge vjd" (Transc. ii. 445). This was printed by Ralph Newbery in 1586, and was a translation from the French by Sir Edw. Hoby. (J. P. Collier, Reg. S. Comp. ii. p. 197.)

[192] 1 Addag: Angl: Latin. 0 1 0

On the 23rd Aug., 1621. Barnard Alsop has a license for "A thing "called Adagia Latten and English, being a treatise contayning 500 "proverbs for the vse of those who aspire to the further perfection "of the Latten tongue, collected by Bartholomew Robinson" (Transc. iv. 58).

[193] 1 Julius Hellie 0 1 0

Is it possible that this title is intended to represent William Lisle's work, "The Famous Historie of Heliodorus, amplified, augmented, "and delivered paraphrastically in verse," 4to, 1638? (Cf. Transc. iv. 406, 433.)

[194] Plautus 1 ould one 0 1 4

[195] 38 Ould bookes sev[e]rally prized 1 2 10

80 Ould bookes at 4d. peece 1 6 8

[196] Esops Fables i. 0 0 8

See No. 32.

[197] Grauis Astronima 0 1 1

Astronomica quædam ex Traditione Shah Cholgii Persæ; una cum Hypothesibus Planetarum, Studio et opera Joh. Gravii, Persice et Latine. London, 1652, 4to. John Greaves, or Gravius.

[198] Bellu[m] Catalina i. 0 0 6

This is the Bellum Catilinarium of Sallust, from the form in which the title is given, probably not a translation.

[199] 11 Expositions on Bauls Catach[ism] at 11 peece 0 10 0

"The Short treatise concerning all the principal grounds of the "Christian Religion," otherwise called his "Catechism," by John

Ball, a Puritan divine (born 1585, died 1640), was a most popular work, and often reprinted.

On 4th Aug., 1626, Mistris Pavier assigns to Edward Brewster and Robert Birde, Master Balles and Master Nickoles Catachisme with proofes and without (Transc. iv. 164); and on 1st Aug., 1627, the same two stationers have entered to them, A short catachisme with an Expocion vpon the same by Master John Ball and Master Nichols (Ib. 183. Cf. ib. iv. 494). The 12th Impression was printed for W. Stansby, by Ed. Brewster and Robert Bird, 1628, 8vo.

[200] Thesaurus Poeticus 0 1 4

On 22nd Oct., 1618, the "Thesaurus Poeticus" was entered to the partners in the Latin Stock (Transc. iii. 634).

On 23rd Sept., 1623, "Thesaurus Poeticus, opera Magistri Johanis "Buchleri in Wicradt Præfecti" was entered to William Garrat, and was assigned over 18th Sept., 1627. "Thesaurus phrasium poeticum "Buchlerum per et[c]," to John Pattridge (Ib. iv. 104, 185), and by him transferred, 29th Feb., 1632 [1633], to John Rothwell, Junior (Ib. 292). Philip Labbe was also the author of one of the works known by the title of Thesaurus Poeticus.

[201] Dux Gramaticus, 3 at 12d. peece 0 3 0

On 27th Nov., 1632, Master Milborne had a license to print "Dux "Grammaticus tyronem Scholasticum, &c., by John Clarke" (Transc. iv. 289).

[202] 1 Called mutable Things 0 1 0

Perhaps the poems of John Hagthorpe, London, 1623, 8vo, of which one was Principium et Mutabilitas Rerum; or the Beginning and Mutabilitie of all things.

[202*] Memorials of godlinesse, 2 at 6d. peece ... 0 1 0

See other copies, No. 111.

[203] Bakers Rhetoricke 0 1 4

Can this be a mistake for Baker's Arithmetic? (Cf. Transc. iii. 576, and iv. 444.)

[204] 1 Byfeilds marrow 0 2 1

Nicholas Byfield. The Marrow of the Oracles of God, in divers Treatises, containing Directions about six of the weightiest things that can concern a Christian in this life, London, 1622, 12mo, was assigned over to Master Allot and John Legatt, by Ralph Rounthwaite, 3rd July, 1628 (Transc. iv. 200), to whom it had been licensed 22nd Feb., 1618, *i.e.*, 1619 (Ib. iii. 642). It was not to be printed again in 1628, so long as 200 copies or more of the former impression were in the possession of Philemon Stephens and Christopher Meredeth. The 6th edition was of 1628.

[205] Troopes Guide 1 ... ... 0 1 2

[206] Touchstone i. 0 1 0

Thomas Broad, or Brodæus. "A Touchstone for a Christian," London, 1613, 12mo; Touchstone of Conversion or Marks of True Faith, by an excellent Man of God, now in Heaven, Mr. Arthur Morton, Scotchman, 12mo, 1647; or perhaps "Touchstone of Grace" (see No. 100). But there were other "Touchstones," for example, "The Touchstone of Complexion" (Transc. ii. 586; see also Nos. 208, 100, and 251; cf. Transc. iv. 41, 66, 512).

[207] 1 Greate Assize... ... ... o o 11

On 20th April, 1615, "The great Assise in 4 sermons, by Samuel "Smith," was licensed to Nicholas Oakes (Transc. iii. 566). On 16th Feb., 1628 [1629], an intended transfer of the book to Francis Grove is crossed out, and it remains "to the said Master Okes" (Ib. iv. 208). He on 2nd Aug., 1630, transferred it to John Okes (Ib. 241)

The Great Assize. or the day of Jubilee, on Rev. xx. 11-15, by Samuel Smith, seems to have passed through thirty-one editions before 1681! (See other works by the same author, Nos. 82 and 215).

Geo. Wither, or Wythers, issued a book with a somewhat similar title, of which the following is a description from a recent catalogue of Messrs. Ellis and White (No. 53):—

The Great Assises holden in Parnassus by Apollo and His Assessours: at which Sessions are arraigned Mercurius Britannicus. Mercurius Aulicus. Mercurius Civicus. The Scout. The Writer of Diurnalls. The Intelligencer. The writer of Occurrences. The writer of Passages. The Post. The Spye. The writer of weekly Accounts. The Scottish Dove, etc. *London, printed by Richard Cotes.* 1645. Sm. 4to, *clean copy, sprinkled calf extra, gilt edges, 5l. 5s.*

This remarkable poetical tract is attributed by some bibliographers to George Wither, but without authority, the authorship of it being still an open question.

The main interest of the poem lies in the satirical remarks it contains upon the Early English Dramatists and Poets who form the Jury at the "Great Assises." Their names are as follows:—George Wither [Foreman], Thomas Cary, Thomas May, William Davenant, Josuah Sylvester, Georges Sandes, Michael Drayton, Francis Beaumont, John Fletcher, Thomas Heywood, WILLIAM SHAKESPEERE, Philip Massinger.

For instance, on page 31 we read—

> "These mercinary pen-men of the Stage,
> That foster the grand vises of the age,
> Should in this Commonwealth no office beare,
> But rather stand with us Delinquents here:
> *Shakespear's* a Mimicke, *Massinger* a Sot,
> *Heywood* for *Aganippe* takes a plot:
> Beaumont and Fletcher make one poët, they
> Single dare not adventure on a play."

On page 12 there is also an allusion to Wither's "Abuses Stript "and Whipt."

[208] 1 Triall of ffaith ... ... o 1 o

William Chibald. Trial of Faith by the Touchstone of the Gospel the word of Faith. London, 1622, 8vo. Entered to Master Samuel Mann and John Teage, 18th March, 1621[1622]. (Transc. iv. 66, 90, 105.)

[209] 4 Poore do[u]bting x̃pian, at 8d peece ... ... o 2 8

Master Dawlman and Luke ffawne had licensed to them, 6th May, 1637. "The poore doubting Christian drawn to Christ &c vpon John "the 6th [chapter] the 45th [verse] by Master [Thomas] Hooker." (Transc. iv. 383.) It was published, London, 18mo, 1638.

[210] Englands Sum̃ance, 2 at 6d. peece ... ... o 1 o

Thomas Sutton, D.D., England's First and Second Summons: 2 sermons, 1615, London, 8vo.

[211] Witts recreacon 1 ... ... o 1 8

On 24th Sep. 1639, Matthew Simmons had licensed to him, "Out-"landish Proverbs selected by G. H." Mr. Arber adds ? George Herbert the Poet (Transc. iv. 481); and on 15th Oct., 1639, "Wits "recreations selected from the finest fancies of Modern Muses, with a "thousand outlandish proverbs," is licensed to Humphrey Blunden (Ib. 483).

It was printed 8vo, London, 1641. The "Witt's Vacation," &c., is registered 1634 (Transc. iv. 315).

[212] 3 Gardens of Spirituall flowers at 10d. peece ... o 2 6

On the 4th August, 1626, Mistris Pavier assigns over to Edward Brewster and Robert Bride, with other books, "The garden of spirituall flowers; and 2d partes."

[213] 1 English Secratarie ... ... o 1 4

On the 7th Nov. 1586, occurs the entry, "Receaved of Richard Jones "for pryntinge The Englishe Secretarye by warrant vnder master "Warden Byshops hand the booke compiled by Angell Daye" (Transc. ii. 458), and 1586 [*i.e.*, 10th Jan. to 6th Feb., 1587], Robert Waldegrave has a license to print "the second part of the Englishe "secretarye" (Ib. ii. 463).

On 25th June, 1595, "The English Secretary," was licensed to Cuthbert Burby (Transc. ii. 300), and on 16th Oct., 1609, "mistres "Burby" assigned over to Master Welby, with a number of other books "The Englishe Secretary, 4[t]o" (Ib. iii. 420). It is again assigned over by Elizabeth Stansby, 4th March, 1638 [1639], to Master Bishop (Ib. iv. 459).

The English Secretary, wherein is contained a perfect Method for inditing all Manner of Epistles and Familiar Letters, by Angel Day, seems to have been first issued London, 1586, 4to. It also appeared 1592, 1595, 1599, 1607. The Author was originally apprenticed to a Stationer. Cf. iv. 153.

[214] Sparkles of glory i. ... ... o 1 2

John Saltmarsh, Sparkles of Glory, or some Beams of the Morning Star, London, 1647, 12mo.

(Cf. No. 90.)

[215] Davids repentance i. ... ... o 1 2

"David's fayth and Repentance" was licensed 2nd June, 1589, to Richard ffeild (Transc. ii. 522). On the 2nd Aug., 1630, Nicholas Okes assigns over to John Okes, with other books "David's Repentance" (Ib. iv. 240).

Thomas Fuller, D.D., issued David's Heinous Sin, Gastie Repentances, and heavy Punishment, in 1631, 8vo, (cf. Transc. iv. 243), but it is more probably the work by Samuel Smith, who became a famous Presbyterian preacher. David's Repentance, or a plain and Familiar Exposition on the 51st Psalm; by Samuel Smith, Preacher of the Word at Prittlewell, in Essex. Published at London, 12mo, 1618 and 1619. See also the works by the same author Nos. 82, 207.

David's Repentance was one of the *Chap Books* printed at Hull, 12mo.

[216] English Expositor ... ... o 1 2

An English Expositor: teaching the interpretation of the hardest words used in our Language, with sundry explications, Descriptions

and Discourses, by I. B. [John Bullokar], Doctor of Physicke. London, printed by John Legate, 1621, 8vo.

[217] Hesperides ... ... o 1 10

Hesperides, or the Works both Humane and Divine of Robert Herrick, Esq., London, 8vo, 1648 [? 1647-48].

[218] 3 [books] called causes & cure of ignorance, at at 16d. peece ... ... } o 4 o

[219] Beymans way to Christ i. ... ... o 1 o

On the 7th October, 1639, there was entered to William Wetherhed (Transc. iv. 482) "Poems by ffrancis Beomont [*i.e.* Beaumont] gent. "viz. Remedium Amoris. The Passion of Christ with diuers Elegies. "Also a poem against Stargazers &c. by Master John ffletcher."

[220] Accademy of Complem[en]ts, 2 at 16d. peece.. o 2 8

Licensed to Master Mozeley, 7th Nov., 1638 (Transc. iv. 442).

The Academy of Compliments, Wherein Ladyes, Gentlewomen, Schollers, and Strangers may accomodate their Courtly Practice with most curious Ceremonies Complimentall, amorous, High expressions, and formes of speaking or writing. A Work penned and most exactly perfected by the Author, with Additions of Witty Amorous Poems. And a Table expounding the hard English Words, Printed by T. B. [T. Badger] for H. Mosley, and are to be sold at his shop at the Princes Armes, in S. Pauls Churchyard, 8vo, 1640, and again 1640, 1645, 1650, 1658, &c. ? by John Gough.

[221] Wilkinsons Treatis on Statutes i. ... ... o 1 4

John Wilkinson, of Bernards Inne, Gent. A Treatise collected out of the Statutes of the Kingdom, and according to common experience of the Lawes, concerning the office and Authorities of Coroners and Sherifes. Together with an easie and plain methode for the keeping of a Court Leet, Court Baron and Hundred Court, etc. Black Letter, London, 8vo, 1628.

[222] Tymothies Lesson i. ... ... o o 4

(Cf. Transc. iii. 129, 149, for sermons on the Epistle to Timothy by Gifford.)

[223] Bodlews nomen Cleato^{r}, 2 at 8d. peece ... ... o 1 4

A Nomenclator of such Tracts and Sermons as have beene printed or translated into English upon any Place or Booke of Holy Scripture. Now to be had in the most famous and publique Library of Sir Thomas Bodley in Oxford, 1642, 8vo.

Lowndes says of this book, A curious little work, published by John Verneiul or Vernulius, formerly in some request, as two editions were published within a short time.

[224] Exceeding riches of grace aduanced i. ... ... o o 10

William Fenner, D.D. The Riches of Grace, shewing the excellency of a gracious Spirit, on Job xxi. 14, London, 1641, 8vo.

See No. 262.

[225] Reward of Religion i. ... ... o o 8

On the 5th April, 1596, Master Wyndet had a license to print "The "Reward of religion. Deliuered in sundry lectures vppon the booke "of Rnthe" (Transc. iii. 63).

[226] Punishm[en]t of Jonah i.... ... ... o o 7

Master Burby was licensed 3rd Sep. 1599, to print, by assignment from master Dexter, "Twoo sermons of the punishment of Jonah being sermons of Master Smithe" (Transc. iii. 147).

[227] A Hist[o]ry of Theeus i. ... ... o o 10

On the 13th Feb., 1637 [1638]. Master Sparkes had entered to him, "The son of the Rogue, the pollitick theefe, with the antiquity of "Theeues &c translated into English by William Meluin" (Transc. iv. 408), and this was followed 7th March, 1637 [1638], by the "Histoire de Larrons or the history of theeues written in French and "translated out of the Originall by P. G.," licensed to Paul Godwyn (Transc. iv. 410).

[228] ffrancs Spirra ... ... o o 6

Master Norton had, between July, 1569, and July, 1570, a license to print "ffrances Spiro &c an notable and marvelus epistle of ye "famous Doctour matthewe grybalde professor of the lawe" (Transc. i. 408), a notable and maruailous Epistle concerning the Terrible Judgment of God upon hym that for feare of men denyeth Christ and the knowen viritie; being the case of Francis Spera or Spira, an Italian. By Matthew Gribaldus with a preface by Dr. Caluine. Translated out of Latin into English by E. A. [Edward Aglionby], Worcester, 1550. 16mo, by John Oswen. Printed also by H. Denham, *s.a.*, 16mo.

On Dec. 5th, 1637, Master Stevens and Master Meredith had a license to print "A Relacion of the fearefull Estate of ffrancis Spira, in the yeare 1548 (Ib. iv. 401). Probably that by Nathaniel Bacon.

[229] Quarles Emblems, 2 at 2s. 6d. peece ... ... o 5 o

The "Divine Emblemes and Hierogliphicks on the Life of Man, "by Master ffrancis Quarles," was licensed 13th Oct., 1640, to John Williams and ffrancis Egglesfield (Transc. iv. 523; cf. also Ib. 272, 318, 404).

[230] 7 Practis of pietie, at 16d. peece ... ... o 9 4

[231] 7 Smaller sorte, at 12d. peece ... ... o 7 o

Lewis Bayly or Baily, Bishop of Bangor. was the author of The Practice of Piety, &c., being the substance of several sermons preached at Evesham, London, 1619, 8vo.

On the 11th Jan., 1611 [1612], John Hodgettes had a license to print "The practise of Pyetye directuinge a Christian howe to walke that "he may please God" (Transc. iii. 475; cf. Ib. iv. 113, 387). It was transferred by Mistress Hodgetts to Robert Allott 25th Au., 1625 [1626], (Ib. iv. 148). According to Lowndes there were upwards of forty editions of this once esteemed work.

[232] 1 Experience on these times ... ... o o 6

[233] 2 oyle of Scorpions, at 8d. peece ... ... o 1 4

Francis Rous, or Rouse. "The Oile of Scorpions; or the miseries "of these times turned into medicines, curing themselves." London, 1623, 12mo.

The "Oyle of Scorpions, written by ffrances Rouse," was licensed to Master Parker (Transc. iv. 97), and was transferred by him, 4th Sept., 1638, to Master Haviland and John Wright (Ib. 432).

[234] 1 Doctor Andrewes Student ... ... o 1 o

Dr. Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, ninety-six of whose sermons required an alphabetical table! licensed to Master Badger, 16th April, 1634. (Cf. Transc. iv. 202, 203, 211, 271, &c.) Among the books "Bought of the law Printers," printed at the end of Scintilla; or A light broken into darke warehouses, printed in 1641 (Transc. iv. 38), is "1000 Doctor and Student [by C. Saint German] 13sh 4d a "Reame be 6d a Booke Stocke 1sh."

[235] 1 Glory of wisdome ... ... o o 8

Is this the work by John Mayer, D.D.? Fourfold Resolution, in two books; viz., of the World of Wickedness and Misery, and the World of Glory and Wisdome. London, 1609, 8vo.

[236] Divine Meditacons, 2 at 10d. peece ... ... o 1 8

See No. 109, which is perhaps the book intended. Other works with this title were written by William Norton, London, 1574, 16mo; John Davies, London, 1612, 12mo; Anthony Stafford, gent., London, 1612, 8vo; Alexander Ross, London, *c.* 1630, 4to; John Haythorp, London, 1622, 8vo, &c., &c.

[237] 1 Augustus ... ... o o 7

Perhaps "Augustus; or an essay of those Meanes and Counsels, "whereby the Commonwealth of Rome was altered, and reduced into "a Monarchy." London, printed by B. A. [Bernard Alsop?] and T. F. [Thomas Fawcet?] for Henry Seile, 1632, 12mo. This work is entered to "Master Seile," on the 12th Nov., 1631 (Transc. iv. 264). The printers of the book were in partnership (Ib. iv. 528).

[238] 1 Mothers Legacy ... ... o o 4

The "Father's Legacy," by John Norden, licensed 1st Dec., 1623, to John Marriott (Transc. iv. 108), was soon followed by the "Mother's "Legacy."

On 12th Jan., 1623 [1624], Master Barrett has a license to print "The mothers legacye to her vnborne child, by Ellen Joslin" (Transc. iv. 110). It is assigned by Mistress Barrett to Mistress Hodgettes. 19th Dec., 1623 (Ib. 147), and by her again to Robert Allott, 25th Jan., 1623 [1624] (Ib. 148). On his decease it was transferred, 1st July, 1637, to Master Legatt and Andrew Crooke (Ib. 387).

[239] 2 Helps to ffaith, at 4d. peece ... ... o o 8

"Some Helps to Faith, upon Luke i. 20, by John Wilson of Gilford." London, 1625 8vo.

On the 14th Oct., 1624, "Some helpes to ffaith The necessitie "groundes kindes Degrees and signes of it Clearing Diverse Divers "Doubtes answering obiections made by the soule in Temptacons by "John Wilson," is licensed to Robert Milborne (Transc. iv. 125).

[240] 14 small ould bookes ... ... o 5 o

[241] 48 ould ones with p[ar]chment Covers, at 6d. peece ... ... } 1 4 o

[242] 1 Dent on Reuelacons ... ... o 2 o

On the 16th Oct., 1609, Master Waterson and Master Bankworth had a license for "Master Dentes booke vppon the revelation" (Transc. iv. 422); and again the same stationers, on 4th May, 1612, had entered to

them, "The Ruyne of Roome beinge an Exposicon on the Revelacon "by Arthur Dent" (Ib. iii. 484).

Master Simon Waterson, on 19th Aug., 1635, transferred his share to Master John Waterson (Ib. iv. 346). "Dent on Revelation" was transferred 1st July, 1637, by Master Allott, as formerly belonging to Master Robert Allott deceased, to Master Legatt and Andrew Crooke (Ib. 388).

"The Ruin of Rome, or an Exposition on the Whole Revelation," by Arthur Dent. London, 1603, 1607, 4to; 1622, 8vo.

[243] Deaths aduantage, 1 ... ... o 1 o

On 16th Dec., 1601, Felix Kingston had entered to him "Deaths ad- "vantage Little regarded, and the soules solace against sorrowe &c., "beinge ij funerall sermons, one by Master Harrison th[e] other By "Master Ley." The usual fee of 6d is paid for these as if they were one book (Trans. iii. 197). Cf. No. 114.

[244] 6 [torn out] Bookes at 12d. peece ... ... o 6 o

[245] Zacheus conuersion, i. ... ... o o 8

On the 27th Jan., 1630 [1631], Master Bellamye and Fulke Clifton had entered to them, "A treatise upon the Parable of Zacheus, "19 Luke, 1, 2 &c. by John Wilson late preacher at Guil[d]ford" (Transc. iv. 247).

[246] Whitfields helpes, i. ... ... o o 4

Henry Whitfield, B.D., of Ockley. "Helps to Stir up to Christian "Duties," London, 1634, 8vo. Licensed to Master Bartlett, 12th Aug., 1633 (Transc. iv. 302).

[247] 1 Safe way ... ... o o 4

The Religion of Protestants, a Safe Way to Salvation, or an Answer to a Booke entituled "Mercie and Truth," by William Chillingworth. Oxford, 1638, folio. London, 1638. It is entered to Master Clarke, 4th June, 1638 (Transc. iv. 421), with the following interesting note:— "Which booke being first printed at Oxford for the author, the said "Author came and acknowledged his consent for this Entrance and "the printers of Oxford likewise sent a letter of their Consent which "being read in Court was ordered to be thus Entred." (See No. 71.) There was also a work published (1st ed. London, 1628), called Via Tuta, the Safe Way, in the Church of England, together with the Via Devia; the pretended Catholike Church. By Humfrey Lynde, Knight, 1630. Licensed to Robert Milbourne, 18th April, 1628, and 17th Oct., 1629 (Transc. iv. 197, 220). They were reprinted in 1819.

[248] Hilleries Epistles, i. ... ... o o 6

? Saint Hilary, of Poictiers or Arles. Epistolæ.

[249] 2 Bradshaw on Sacrament, at 6d. peece ... ... o 1 o

Among other books assigned over to John Aviland, 8th April, 1628, is "Master Bradshaw on the Sacramentes" (Transc. iv. 196; cf. Ib. 193).

[250] 3 Sluggard, at 8d. peece ... ... o 2 o

[251] Touchstone, one... ... ... o o 10

[252] 10 Touchstone on Conu[er]sion, at 10d. ob. peece o 8 9

See Nos. 100 and 206.

[253] 3 Doctrine on Byble, at 11d. peece ... ... o 2 9

On 20th Aug., 1602, Thomas Pavyer had entered to him, "The Doctrine of the Byble" (Transc. iii. 214). It is transferred by his widow, 4th Aug., 1626, to E. Brewster and R. Birde (Transc. iv. 165, 316).

Cf. the work of Peter Viret, translated by John Shute.

[254] 1 helpe to discourse ... ... o 1 1

Leonard Becket had entered to him on 9th Nov., 1618, "A help to discourse, together with a Countrimans Counsellour written by W. B. (Transc. iii. 636). On the 18th May, 1636, it was transferred by his widow to Nicholas Vavasour (Ib. iv. 363), who assigned it over to Jacob Bloome, 26th July, 1640 (Ib. iv. 516).

The 13th edition of a work entitled, A Helpe to Discovrse; or More Merriment mixed with serious Matters, witty &c. by E. P[hillips]. Questions and Answers, as also Epigrams, Epitaphs, Riddles, Jests, Poesies, Love-toyes, &c., with the Country-mans Counsellor, &c., was issued in 12mo in 1641.

On the 8th Nov., 1619, Leonard Becket had entered to him, "A "Helpe to Memory and discourse" (Ib. 659).

[255] 2 Histories on Byble, at 8d. peece ... ... o 1 4

In February, 1602 [1603], Master Waterson and Master Burbye had entered to them The History of the bible collected by way of question and Answere, by Eusebius Pagett (Transc. iii. 226). On 4th Mar., 1638 [1639], Master Bishop, by virtue of a deed of sale, has assigned over to him by the widow of William Stansby, a number of books among which is "History of the Bible vpon Each Impression seaventy ffine Bookes" (Ib. iv. 459, cf. iv. 46, 153). It was "Printed by I. L. and are to be sold by Simon Waterson, 1628," 12º

[256] 5 Sinceare conuerts, at 16d. peece ... ... o 6 8

? An edition of the work by Thomas Sheppard, or Shepherd, A.M., minister in New England, "The Sincere Convert discovering the "small number of True Believers and the great difficulty of saving "conversion, whereunto is added the Saint's Jewell [on 2 Cor. vii. 1], "and the Soul's Invitation unto Jesus Christ" [on Cant. v. 2], in two Sermons, 8vo. It was licensed to Master Dawlman, 17th April, 1640 (Transc. iv. 506).

[257] 2 Misteries, at 12d. peece ... ... o 2 o

"The misterye of Christ" &c., was licensed to Master Dawson, 31st Dec., 1601 (Transc. iii. 198); and, "the Misterie of Redemption" &c., to William Cotton, on the 24th Nov., 1606 (Ib. 334).

[258] 1 Boulden on Sacram[en]t... ... ... o o 10

? Robert Bolton, Puritan Divine. The saints self enriching examination, or a treatise concerning the sacrament of the Lord's Supper [on 1 Cor. xj. 28], 4to, 1634.

(Cf. Transc. iii. 150; iv. 285.)

[259] 2 Silver watch bells, at 8d. peece ... ... o 1 4

"A siluer watche bell" was assigned over to Master Knight, 27th Nov., 1609, by Hanah Cotton, late wife of William Cotton (Transc. iii. 424); and it was again transferred, 12th Oct., 1629, by Master Clement Knight to Thomas Knight (Ib. iv. 220). On 8th March, 1635 [1636], and again 23rd Mar. 1639 [1640], re-assigned to him by Master Alchorne (Ib. iv. 357, 467).

A Silver Watch Bell to waken all Estates from the drowsy Sleep of Sin, &c., London, 1628, and 1638, 12mo, by Thomas Timme or Tymme. And by the same author, and perhaps the same work, a Silver Watch-bell, the sound whereof is able by the Grace of God to win the most profane Worldling and carelesse liver (if there be but the least sparke of Grace remayning in him) to become a True Christian indeed; Whereunto is adjoyned a Treatise of the Holy Sacrament, 12mo, 1614, 1621, 1625, 1640, &c., London.

[260] 1 Sickemans Salve ... ... o o 10

On the 6th Oct., 1595, John Legat, had a license to print "a salve "for a sick man &c, Done by W. Parkins" (Transc. iii. 49). "The "sick soules salve" is entered in 1619 (Ib. 652), with other sermons by William Sclater, to John Barnes, and assigned over by him to John Parker (Ib. 652), and again transferred by him 4th Sep., 1638, to Master Haviland and John Wright (Ib. iv. 432). The Three sermons were probably printed together in one volume.

The Rev. Thomas Tymme, author of No. 259, appears also to have written a work in 12mo, entitled, "The Sicke Mans Salve." The two were again published in 1570. The full title of the work by William Perkins, D.D., I take from a recent catalogue.

A SALVE FOR A SICKE MAN, or a treatise containing the NATURE, DIFFERENCES, and KINDS of DEATH; as also the right manner of dying well. And it may serue for spirituall instruction to

1. Mariners when they goe to sea,
2. Souldiers when they goe to battell,
3. Women when they trauell of child.

Printed by John Legate, Cambridge, 1595. 8vo, *title mounted, else fine copy, calf extra, gilt edges, by Aitken*, £1 10s.

Lowndes erroneously ascribes this book to Thomas Becon (though he does not mention this edition), but according to the dedication it was written by W. Perkins, a celebrated Puritan writer of his day. Gifford says this Calvinistical tract was a frequent subject of ridicule with the wits of those days.

[261] 1 Abbots on Lords assize ... ... o o 8

On the 5th Sep., 1638, was entered to Master Stevens and Master Meredith "a Booke called the Lords Assize &c ffive sermons by "Roberte Abbott, [M.A.]" (Transc. iv. 434).

[262] 1 ffener affeccons ... ... o 1 3

William Fenner, B.D., Rector of Rochford, Essex, born 1600, died about 1640. "Treatise of the Affections of the Souls Pulse whereby a Christian may know whether he be living or dying." His works, consisting of sermons and discourses, were published in folio, London, 1657.

See No. 224.

[263] 1 Life of Romaine Emperors ... ... o o 6

On 23rd June, 1591, a large number of books among which is the "Lyves of the Emperors," was transferred by Thomas Marshe to Thomas Orwyn (Transc. ii. 586).

Richard Reynolds, A Chronicle of all the Noble Emperours of the Romaines, &c. 4to. Thos. Marshe, 1571.

Lives of all the Roman Emperors, being exactly Collected from Julius Cæsar unto the now reigning Ferdinand the Second, with

their births, governments, remarkable Actions, and Death. London, Printed by N. and I. Okes and are to be sold by George Hatton at the Signe of the Sun within Turning-stile in Holborne, 1636, 12mo, small wood cut portraits. The Epistle Dedicatory is signed R. B. This work was entered to John Oakes, 11th Jan., 1635 [1636], as "translated out of Italian into English by Master Bassett" (Transc. iv. 353).

The "Imperiall Historie, or Lives of the Emperours from Julius Cæsar unto this Present Yeere," etc., by Pedro Mexia, translated by W. T[raheron] and enlarged by Edward Grimeston, was issued in folio, London, 1623.

[264] 1 Childrens Dixionary 0 1 9

? Lewis Evans. "A Short Dictionary most profitable for young beginners, the second time corrected and augmented with diuerse pharasys [phrases] and other thinges necessarie there unto added," London, 1572, 1579, 4to.

"The short Dictionary for Children, with the English before the "Latyn," was entered to Master Purfoote, as the copies of his father deceased, 6th Nov., 1615 (Transc. iii. 576), and again to Richard Lewty, 8th May, 1640 (Ib. iv. 510).

[265] 1 Don quixot 0 1 0

On 19th Jan., 1611, Edward Blounte and William Barret, had entered to them, "The delightfull history of the witty knighte Don "Quishote" (Transc. iii. 451). Mr. Arber adds, that "This was a "translation of the first part of Cervantes' famous romance of Don "Quixote, which was first printed at Lisbon in 1605. The second "part was not printed till 1615, when it appeared in Madrid." On the 5th Dec., 1615, Master Blount has a license to print "The second "part of Don Quixote" (Ib. iii. 579). On the 3rd April, 1626, Mistriss Blount assigns over to Master Parker, her part of Don Quixote (Ib. iv. 158), and on the 4th Sep., 1638, he in turn assigns over "his "Part" to Master Haviland and John Wright (Ib. iv. 433).

The first English Translation was that of Thomas Shelton, 2 vols, London, 1612-20.

[266] 1 Dicas on Scandall 0 1 0

Jeremiah Dyke, of Epping. The Mischiefe and Miserie of Scandals taken and given, London, 1631, 8vo. It was licensed, 6 Nov., 1630, to Master Milbourne (Transc. iv. 241).

[267] 1 Doctor Hall on Clergie 0 1 0

Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, afterwards of Norwich, "The Honor of the Married Clergie maintained against Crab." London, 8vo, 1620.

[268] 1 Psalme booke 0 1 4

See No. 94, &c.

[269] 1 Aurole 0 0 10

? Euriolus; Aureolus, Euryalus and Lucretia, Aurelius, Historie de Aurelio et Isabella. The latter was a popular romance, employed as a means of teaching languages. It was licensed in French, Italian and English, to Edward White, on the 8th Aug., 1586 (Transc. ii. 452; and Collier's Regis. Stat. Comp. ii. 209).

[270] 2 holy Incense, at 10d. peece ... ... o 1 8

On the 16th June, 1634, Master Milborne receives a license for "Holie Incense for the Censers of the Saintes; also a Praxis vpon the holy oyle &c., by John Clarke of Lincolne" (Transc. iv. 321).

[271] 3 Bybles Guilt, at 7s. peece ... ... 1 1 o

[272] 3 Bybles Guilt, at 5s. peece ... ... o 15 o

[273] 1 Byble Guilt ... ... o 6 2

[274] 4 Bybles Guilt, at 4s. 4d. ... ... o 17 4

[275] 4 Bybles Guilt, at 4s. 6d. ... ... o 18 o

[276] 1 ould Byble Guilt ... ... o 2 o

[277] 2 pap[er] bookes in follio ... ... o 2 6

[278] Isinglasse 4 pound, at 10d. pound ... ... o 3 4

[279] Hard waxe 6s. 8d. ... ... o 1 o

[280] Soft wax 2 pound, at 4[d.] pound ... ... o o 8

[281] Tape & Ribboning 2 Remblets [remnants] & Byble Strings... ... ... o 6 8

[282] 6 grosse black heire [hair] Buttons, at 4d. g[ros]s o 2 o

[283] 8 Spectacles [of] Cristall ... ... o 2 6

[284] 4 grosse [and a] halfe silke Buttons severall fashons [patterns] at 18d. p. g[ros]s ... ... o 6 9

[285] 3 Doz. Spectacle cases, at 8d. doz. ... ... o 2 o

[286] 7 doz. Testam[t] clasps, at 1s. 6d. doz. ... ... o 10 6

[287] Glewe [glue] 2 pounds ... ... o o 8

[288] 2 peecs [pieces] & 1 odd Remblet [remnant] Buckrũ [buckram] ... ... o 10 o

[289] Counter Chests ware boards shulfs & all the rest [of the] boxes ... ... 4 10 o

The boxes for the counter of the shop [rough tables were sometimes called "counters"); boards upon which to exhibit the wares, shelves, &c.

[290] Staires Tooles & doors ... ... 1 10 o

By "Staires" are we to understand a step-ladder?

[291] Morter & Pestell... ... ... o 14 o

[292] 5 pounds 6 ounce [of] brasse weights ... ... o 5 o

[293] 18 pound Lead weights ... ... o 3 o

[294] Ginger 10 pounds, at 8d. pound ... ... o 6 8

[295] 4 ffurrels and halfe at 8d. furrell ... ... o 3 o

Forrell was a rough undressed skin, sometimes used for bindings in early times.

[296] Parchment ... ... o 1 o

[297] 10 Bassels, at 7s. p[er] doz. ... ... o 5 10

Basil, is the tanned skin of the sheep used for common bindings.

[298] 40 Sheets Pastboard, at 4d. Sheete ... ... o 13 4

[299] 6 Large ffirr Boxes ... ... o 6 o

[300] Inkhornes, 3 doz. at 2s. [per] doz. ... ... o 6 o

[301] 9 hanging Inkhorns, at 4d. peece ... ... o 3 o

[302] 65 pounds Pewter at 12d. pound ... ... 3 5 o

Probably in the form of cups and dishes, &c., &c,

[303] 1 Brass warming pann ... ... o 5 o

[304] 1 ffrying pann, 2 Skellets & 1 Brasse Ladle & Candlesticke ... ... o 9 o

A "skillet" is a small metal pot, with a long handle.

[305] 1 Brass Chafeing dish ... ... o 1 o

[306] 1 Spitt Goberts prickles, Belloes, pothookes & tongs ... ... o 3 o

A *prickle*, is a wicker basket, but it seems unlikely that the word here used has that meaning, as it occurs with other implements connected with the fire.

The fittings of the kitchen fire place. A few instances of the various ways of spelling the words from other sources may be noticed. In the volumes of Wills and Inventories published by the Chetham Society are several. George Wimisley, 1560-61 (i. 117), "three "broches, a peyr off cobbertes." Thurstan Tyldisley, 1 Ed. VI. (Ib. 108), "ij pair of yrne galberts vs". (Ib. p. 113), "one paire of "galbyrnes iijs" both in the kitchen. Thos. Clarke, Dean of Chester, 1541 (Ib. p. 128), "a new grate off iron xs ii goggins of brasse vis viiid ii rackes ii broches vs". Philip Egerton, Knt. (Ib. p. 147), "Item, ii goberds iiii broches wth the rest of the ketchyn stuffe." Margaret Hawarden, 1520-21 (Ib. ii. 7 and 10), "gobbets," "all my "iron broches gawbarts, a chy[m]ney of yren," &c. Dame Cicely Delves, 1562 (Ib. 33), "one peyre off dowble gobartes xs iiij rackes." John Radcliffe, 36 Eliz. (Ib. 71), "Browches and goubirnes." Andrew Barton, 1548-9 (Ib. 102), "v gawberns." Sir Thomas Butler, Knt., 1579 (Ib. 122), "ii long gowbards." William Hyde, gent., 1587 (Ib. p. 190), "a lead caled a fornace wth all racks pothouks iren "chimnyes wher any fyres are letten with the clocke and the jacke "which turneth the broche." Dame Anne Langton, 1571-2 (Ib. iii. 60), "twoo gawbeirens two brandreths and twoo rackentethes of "iren." (Ib. 62), "a brandreth whereupon the barrell laye." Robert Tatton, Esq., 1579 (Ib. p. 101), "iii peire of golbards." Wm. Glaseor, Esq., 1588-9 (Ib. p. 141), "a paire golbarts." Roger Mainwaring, gent., 1590 (Ib. 155) "iron worke as spittes golburnes, racks and such "like."

Among the "nomina pertinencia coquine," in Wright's Glossaries (new ed. col. 770), is "Hoc impegurgium [? ipepurgium], a gobard," from a pictorial vocabulary of the 15th century, and in an English vocabulary of the same period. (Ib. p. 663), "nomina pertinencia "ad pistrinum." "Hec vertebra, Ae. cobarde." In the Catholicon Anglicum, published by the Early English Text Society, occurs the following (p. 151), "a gawbart; jpepurgium," to which is the following

note by the editor, Mr. S. J. H. Herrtage, "gawbert, an iron rack for "chimney, Cheshire."—Halliwell. "Ipopurgium, an aundyryn."—Medulla; a later hand has added at the end of the line, "Anglice, "a gawbert." "Andela vel andena, est ferrum supra quod opponun-"tur ligna in igne, quod alio nomine dicitur hyperpyrgium."—Ducange.

The following note from the Wills and Inventories at Bury St. Edmund's (Camden Society, edited by Saml. Tymms). John Edge, 1504 (p. 100), "cob[er]nys, aundernnys, treuetts" (*n.* p. 252). Cob-irons were those which supported the spit. In the Inventory of "certeyne parcels" at the Guildhall, Bury St. Edmund's, 1584, is this item: "ii cobyrons weighing together cl pounds." Phillips has "Cob-iron, an iron on which a spit turns;" and Forbay says, the irons hung on bars of the kitchen range to support the spit are called cob-irons. Aundirons consisted of two upright standards, with a bar between for resting the burning wood upon. The standards were frequently much ornamented, and in the time of James I. were sometimes made of silver. "A pair of handerns" occurs on p. 115. They were frequently in two parts, supported by feet in the middle.

[307]	1 Lantherne	0	1	0
[308]	Two Muskets one Burding peece [*i.e.* gun for shooting birds] & a Pistole	1	0	4
[309]	One Seeled Press	1	13	4
	A closed box, or box with wainscot or panels.			
[310]	one Seeled [panelled] bed...	1	0	0
[311]	one ffeather bed, 1 ffeather Boulster, 1 Pillow, 1 Cadowe [rug, see No. 319], 1 Couerled [coverlet], 1 Blanket, Chaffe Bed [? paillasse, or bed of straw], & Curteins with vallence [valance] and rodds, [*i.e.* the bedstead, curtains, and bedding complete]	4	0	0
[312]	One Candlesticke, glass case, Snuffers & Bottles	0	2	6
[313]	5 Stooles 3 Cheares, one fall Board and one Shorte Table	0	8	0

In the Inventory of Thurstan Tyldesley, 1553-54, there is (p. 106) mentioned "a folden bord" in the bed chamber, and in the parlour (p. 108) "one folden bord and iij formes;" and again, ij longe sittebordes, one shorteborde, and iij formes. In that of Thomas Clarke, Dean of Chester, 1541 (p. 126), "one ffolding table." Richard Brereton, Nov., 1558 (p. 179): "In the Halle," "on[e] foulden bourde and a forme, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}. "In the great Loft," "on[e] folden table viij^{s}". John Holmes, 1658 (II. p. 235), "a foldinge borde." William Glascoe, Esq., 1588-9 (III. 134 and 141), "a litle foldinge joyned table." The above are from the Wills and Inventories published by the Chetham Society.

A Fall Board was a board for stretching the "fall," or vandyke, a small piece of cloth worn on the neck, and succeeded the stiff ruffs; the "Fald Stool" was a praying desk; but here, probably, the folding-board is a loose leaf for the table, or a piece made to let down. In the Inventory of Mary Chapman, 1649, (Wills and Inv.

Bury St. Edmunds, Camden Soc., p. 220), there is mentioned "a leafe table."

[314] 20 Pictures aboue & belowe one Twigg Cheire & Voyder ... ... } 1 0 0

"A twiggen cheare xij^{d}", occurs in the Inventory of William Glaseor, Esq., 1588-89. (Wills and Inv. Chetham Soc., III. 136.) "Twigge." In the Inventory of Dame Anne Langton (Wills and Inv. Chetham Soc., Pt. III. p. 62), there are "fyve twygge wyskettes," *i.e.* baskets of wicker-work or straw.

Voider, a basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner or other meal, or for putting bones in. Brockett says it is still in use. A clothes basket is so called in Cornwall. According to Kennett, "a "wooden flasket for linnen cloaths." Dekker applies the term to a person who clears the table. (*Halliwell*, Dict. Archaic and Prov. Words. See also *Nares*, by Halliwell and Wright.)

Bailey (Dict. 1721, 1775, copied by *Ashe*, 1725). A Table-basket for Plates, Knives, &c.; a Wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweet-meats.

[315] one Smale Trundle Bed 0 5 0

A Truckle-bed or Trundle-ded, was a small low bedstead on wheels, made to run under the "standing-bed" when not in use, generally occupied by an attendant. To trundle is to roll along.

In the Inventory of Edward Osbaldeston, 1588, "greate standing bedd wth the wheele bedd under yt"; and again, Anne Moore, 1589-90, "one standing-bed and a wheele bed." (Wills and Inv. Chetham Soc., II. 75, 206.) It is called a "tryndell bedde," 14 Eliz. (Ib. III. 59); and a "troocle bedd," Inv. of John Glover, 1590 (Ib. 68); a "trokle beadd," Inv. Wm. Glaseor, Esq., 1588-89 (Ib. 134).

There were also "half-trundle" bedsteads. (Inv. Mary Chapman, 1649, Wills and Inv. of Bury St. Edmunds, Camden Soc., p. 220).

[316] On the Standing Bed i. Boulster, i. Pillowe, i. Chaffe Bed with one ould Rugge ... ... } 0 13 4

[317] One Seeled [panelled] Cou[ere]d Cheire, with 4 Couered Stooles ... ... } 0 14 0

[318] 7 Quishons [*i.e.* Cushions] 0 6 8

[319] One Greene Cadow with a Blanket 1 16 8

Cadow, or a coarse rug, made of wool, also used for blanket.

A few instances of the use of this word may be noted. In the Inventory of Lady Byron, 1580-81 (Wills and Inv. Chetham Soc. II. 162), "1 counterpoint of mockadowe: j kyrtell of worsted and j of mockadowe." Anne Mainwaring, 1586-87, (Ib. 197), a "gowne of frysadowe," *i.e.* frisade or frieze cloth. Anne Moore, 1589-90 (Ib. p. 206), with the bed is named, "my best caddowe." Wm. Glaseor, Esq., 1588-9 (Ib. III. p. 135 and 141), "caddowe," and "caddow."

[320] Linens in one ould Trunke 4 0 0

[321] Two Trunks & one Box 0 16 8

[322] Two Siluer Boules [bowls] one Trenket [a porringer] & two Spoones weighes 19 ounce[s] & [a] halfe at 5s. per ounce, comes to ... 4 18 9

These would all be of silver. In the Inventory of William Davenport of Bramhall, 1541-42 (p. 80), xv. *tranketts*, Lanc. and Chesh. Wills and Inventories, Chetham Soc., Vol. xlij.

[323] Course Laine 21 peec[e]s at 10s. peece 10 10 0

? Coarse Linen, in the form of tablecloths, napkins, &c., &c.

[324] In the wast Booke 11 4 0

? The Rough Day Book, or Daily Register of Sales, and other transactions, notes, &c.

[325] more in Lent money 24 0 0

[326] In ready moneyes 3 1 0

[327] His wareing app[ar]ell 6 13 4

Sum̃ tot. £181 8 8

ye marke of

RALPH GOLBORNE

JOHN PENINGTON

THO. BULLINGE

THOMAS GEE.

ADDENDA TO MR. RYLANDS' PAPER* ON THE TWANBROOK FAMILY.

At the Bishop's Visitation, *circa* 1533-34, *Dominus Thomas Twenbroke* was a chantry-priest at Grappenhall on the stipend of Mr. Richard Gerard there. His name does not occur in the Bishop's Visitation, 1548.—*(Folio MS. in the Bishop's Registry at Chester.)*

[Richard Gerard was Rector of Grappenhall 1527-1555; his Arms (Azure, a lion rampant Ermine, crowned Or) may still be seen in stained glass in a window of the "Old Rectory" at Grappenhall.]

Thomas Twambrooks was a Juror on the Inquisition post mortem of John Somerford, taken at Knutsford, 21st Jan. 22 Eliz. 1579-80.—*(Hail. MS. 2077.)*

Edward Twembrookes, of Daresbury, was Ensign of foot-soldiers (militia) in Bucklow Hundred, 1663, whereof John Daniell, Esq., was Major and Captain of Bucklow Hundred.

Edward Twambrook was Sheriff of the City of Chester, 1724.—*(Ormerod I. 216.)*

Mr. Twembrook appears as a debtor of £87 10s. 0d. in the Inventory of the Goods, &c., of Randle Vawdrey, of Helperstone Grange, Weaverham, yeoman, dated 3rd Feb., 1724-25.

I am indebted to Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., for the above notes.—J. P. R.

* *Ante*, page 1.

EXTRACTS FROM THE COMMONPLACE-BOOKS OF THE REV. PETER WALKDEN.

By James Bromley.

(Read 22nd January, 1885.)

As two papers published in this Society's *Transactions* (Vol. xxxii., p. 117, and Vol. xxxvi., p. 15) were compiled from the more important matter of the Walkden MS. in my possession, the present extracts, which exhaust the material, are necessarily of a less interesting, though more varied, character. They are taken from two books—a small folio and a thin 16mo demy—wherein the Reverend Peter Walkden, Presbyterian minister of Garsdale, Chipping, Holcombe, and "The Old Tabernacle," Stockport, respectively (1709-69), anticipated Captain Cuttle's famous apothegm, and made a curious collection of notes. One of the books is so heavily weighted with sermons as to suggest to the non-clerical mind that the appellation "common-place" book would be its more accurate designation; but these sermons at least prove that the worthy pastor wrote his own, and important matter is so inextricably mixed up with them that I have thought it better to give a synopsis of the whole concern, than to exercise my judgment as to the relative value of any particular transcript.

It is unnecessary to repeat here the biographical sketches of Mr. Walkden which appeared in my previous papers, as they may be easily referred to; but incidentally I may add, that from them and other material which I was able to supply, my friend, Mr. Hall

Caine constructed the character of "Parson Christian" for his novel—*A Son of Hagar;* and, I am informed, that a mimic representative of my hero will soon appear upon the stage. Therefore, reference to my previous papers, and the full annotation of the present extracts, make few prefatory remarks needful to this paper.

The letter of George Whitefield discloses an error in the biography of that celebrated man, and has, I believe, hitherto been unpublished. The latter remark applies also to the amusing Lancashire farce "Kelly"; the raciness of which I have endeavoured to preserve in the review, as the indelicacy of the original prevents —I regret to say—its publication *in extenso*. The geographical descriptions are evidently the work of a disciple of Baron Munchausen; and the uncharitable travesty of a Quaker's Creed almost justifies the cynical comment of Julian the Apostate. Amongst the curious arithmetical problems and recipes, the prescription of the famous Bishop Berkeley affords us a reminiscence of the extinct rage for the "Tar Water cure" that now provokes a smile; and though there is nothing specially interesting in the verse, Latin transcripts and translations, theological matter or sermons, the inordinate length of some of Mr. Walkden's own sermons—some of them occupying two and a half hours in delivery—prove that sufferance was the badge of the tribe of his hearers. The correspondence is interesting in many ways. It throws some light on the ordinations, controversial disputes, movements, and fixtures of the Presbyterian preachers of North Lancashire, the charities, and mode of disseminating religious literature. It affords glimpses of the wet seasons, prevalent epidemics, and the turbulent state of and religious persecution in Lancashire during the period of the great Jacobite rebellion, and adds considerably to the genealogical history of the Walkden Family.

The authorities for annotation are the same as for my previous papers, with the addition of *Lancashire Memorials of 1715*, *The Stanley Papers*, *Newcome's Biography*, *Didsbury and Chorlton Chapels*, *Vicars of Rochdale*, *&c.*

1. *Letter from George Whitefield.*

"Rev. and dear Sir,

"I rec^{d} y^{r} Let^{r} some time agoe but thro' multiplicity "of business could not possibly answer it off on shoar. I do not "rememb^{r} seeing you at London, but if you love ye Redeemer "in sincerity; and preach ye Gospel wth Demonstration of y^{e} "Spirit and with power; I wish you D^{r} S^{r} all possible prosperity "in ye name of ye Lord. As for my coming into your parts it is "entirely uncertain—my present call is to Scotland—How my "Master will be pleased to dispose of me hereafter I know not— "I simply desire to go whithersoever he shall be pleased to call "me—I am only amazed that he should call me anywhere: or "employ me as his ambassador to beseech poor sinners to be "reconciled to God.

"But what shall we say? D^{r} S^{r} I can only fall down at ye feet "of ye Lamb and cry Grace! Grace!

"Of late ye Lord has done great things for his Church. "Greater things than ever I am persuaded He is about to bring "to pass. D^{r} S^{r} help me at ye throne of Grace: And as you "seem to have a thirst for ye Redeemers glory recommend me to "ye prayers of God's people: being ye chief of Sinners, but for "ye Redeemers sake

"Your most affe^{e} Friend, Brother and Servant

"On board ye Mary and Ann, "G. WHITEFIELD.
"bound from London to Leith
"May 29th 1742."

Whitefield visited Scotland twenty-seven times from 1741 to 1768, and several of his published letters are dated "On board "ye Mary and Ann," which I presume was the Leith packet. Though the one given above is not among them, it corrects a biographical error, as it is stated that Whitefield returned from Scotland in the spring of 1742, instead of, as it appears, being on his way there.

Mr. Walkden, it would appear from this letter, had invited Whitefield to Holcombe, and had been in London. At the time of its receipt Mr. Walkden held a cure at Holcombe, near Burnley, and appears to have corresponded on theological subjects with several of the leaders of the new Methodist sect.

2. *Kelly, or the Modern Reformer.*—Scene, a village in Lancashire.

This is a serio-farcical drama the action of which proceeds

principally in "ye Rose Room at ye Raven." The *dramatis personæ* are—Tom Squabble, a loquacious disputant and village constable; Jack Clapper, an enthsiastic but drouthy Churchman; Hogshead, landlord of "ye Raven"; Mr. Stedfast, a Presbyterian teacher; Will Dumpling, "a man of letters" and the parson's satellite; Nathan Alphabet, an Oxford student; Joseph Garbage, a converted butcher, whose trade has improved in the process; Jenny, his sister; and Kelly, a high-church Jacobite parson.

The dialogue affords some justification for the introduction of such a character as Garbage, as the opening is tinctured with that nauseous commodity; and though the humour of the piece, and the use of a few provincialisms peculiar to Mr. Walkden, affords some evidence that he may have been the author, and I have found no trace of the farce elsewhere, I think the balance of evidence inclines the other way: the style of the satirical rogue is too trenchant, the inuendoes too flagrant, and the humour too caustic for that benevolent clergyman; and I am inclined to think the transcript has been made from MS. privately circulated amongst the Puritan clergy in those troublous times. It consists of sixteen closely-written pages in Mr. Walkden's minute and neat hand, and has no date. The only facts to localise the scene are that mention is made of it being laid in "a Lancashire "village"; the proverb, "as mute as a fish in Desborough "churchyard," most likely means Didsbury, or Daresbury, in Cheshire, as Desborough is in Northamptonshire; but "St. "Winefred's" is not the designation of the church in either village.

The action commences thus—Squabble meets Clapper, who is going to acquaint "ye parson" that some "rare mitty ale" is just put on tap at "ye Raven"; and on the former's assurance that the parson has already tasted it, and is under an engagement to meet Mr. Stedfast there in the evening to vary the discussion of "the mitty ale" with a little controversy, they adjourn to the inn themselves: Clapper's reluctance to accompany a dissenter being overcome by Squabble's dogmatic assertion that "there is no "schism in a bumper or in smoking a pipe."

Joined by Hogshead, "ye landlord," in "ye Rose Room," and stimulated by "ye humming liquor," Mr. Clapper unfolds a large budget of village scandals, some of which, unless taken *cum grano salis*, will not increase our belief in the moral tone of the clerics and laymen of the period. Will Dumpling, Alphabet, Garbage and his sister then join the party; the former, using a big, big D—, stigmatizes Clapper's gossip as "a Whigg lye," and calls for bumpers to drink "ye parson's health" and "ye good old cause "of ye Church"; whilst Alphabet justifies ministerial potations on the ground that they "keep ye throat supple for ye service of y^e "Church." The conversation then becomes heated and general, till Garbage expounds some logical reasons for his joining "ye C—h "of E—d": the honour of being connected with it, the consequent increase in his butchering business, and the freedom from reproof for indulging in "hearty glasses" of ale, and maltreating the king's English are, he declares, ample justification to his profound judgment. Squabble, having elicited in cross-examination that there were no "gossips" at the re-baptisement of the worthy couple declares the whole transaction "uncanonical and ineffective." At this awful announcement poor Jenny is affected to tears, and after vainly endeavouring to entice her brother home with the reminder that he has "a calf to kill to-night," makes her exit, when enters the Vicar, "Mr. Kelly," who, possibly thinking the proximity of a dissenter may detrimentally affect the quality of "y^e "ale," enquires if it is "as it was in ye morning," and receives the landlord's assurance that though the hot disputes have not affected the quality, they have, he regrets to say, retarded the consumption of his excellent malt liquor. The Vicar thereupon endeavours to console him with the prediction that Mr. Stedfast will repent his temerity in accepting the controversial challenge, in which event he promises that the company will make up for lost time and enjoy themselves "royally"; and by way of a commencement himself takes a preparatory "whet," and congratulating the landlord on being the happy possessor of such "nappy stuff," throws out another dubious insinuation regarding Stedfast's appearance, when the uncomplimentary Squabble rejoins that he is sure of his coming, as he

is "afraid of no man, least of all of you who are of ye fag end of y^e^ "clergy"; and Mr. Stedfast appears on the scene with diabolical promptitude and a courteous salutation to the company, which latter compliment Mr. Kelly warmly reciprocates, if he "comes in "a civil way, but if you intend to affront ye C—h, look to yourself." Then, as becomes practised duellists, there is some skilful preliminary fencing to discover the weak points in each other's armour, and on the request of Stedfast, who declines the encounter in the presence of such a rash, headstrong fellow as Dumpling, that worthy makes his exit.

Then occurs a hot, long, and uncomplimentary theological fight, on the question whether the validity of Presbyterian baptism is recognised by "ye C—h of E—d," and the right of the Church clergy to ignore the previous ceremony by re-baptizing converts from that faith—*apropos* of the Dumpling episode—in the course of which the early fathers—Polycarp, Clement, Romanus, Ignatius, Jerome, and Tertullian—are tossed about with reckless profusion; while the Vicar hits out with quotations from such high-church and Jacobite authorities—whom he styles embryo-bishops—as Father Francis, Drs. Sacheveral and Hicks, and Stedfast rejoins by quoting the Bishop of Chester, and making satirical allusions to the quasi-loyalty of Oxford University, which university is, he says, about as stedfast in its sentiments as "y^e^ "weathercock ye so solemnly dedicated to ye memory of *semper* "*eadem*"; he stigmatizes many of her sons as "high flyers," and deriding the loose morality of Tertullian's opinions, tells the Vicar, who has been a schoolmaster, that he has bought his "classical experience in words at ye expense of your poor "scholars' buttocks." Both, then, test their ability by a Greek translation from the Vicar's Testament, endeavouring to make Alphabet—who wisely declines the honour—the adjudicator of merit, till Kelly declares that Stedfast deserves to be wipt, and had one of his former scholars shown such ignorance he'd "lash "him severely."

Possibly influenced by this hint of physical force, Stedfast who, while the conflict was confined to hard words, has shown little

fear, expresses his intention of "paying ye shot," and wishing all the company "a good night," he does so, and departs. Left on the dunghill, Mr. Kelly crows a pean of victory, ending up with the suggestion "Let's fall to a sociable pipe"; but the meddlesome Squabble spurns the olive-branch, with the forcibly-expressed opinion that his own champion has gone off with the honours of war, and a terrible summing-up of the case against the parson, whom he again dares to another encounter with Stedfast, and declaring his intention of not talking "any longer "with such a self-conceited priest," and his abhorence of smoking, throws down 6d. as his quota of "ye shot," bids all farewell, and makes his exit, while Mr. Kelly is expressing a preference for his room instead of his company.

Will Dumpling again appears upon the stage, and his assertion that, while in the next room, he had heard the whole debate through the brick wall is deemed ample qualification for the display of a damnatory criticism on the runaway's argument, till Kelly, fearing that Squabble, enraged at the signal discomfiture of his advocate, "may represent ye dispute to our disadvantage," deputes Dumpling to draw up an impartial account of the wordy warfare. This worthy expresses his intention of representing Stedfast as "thumping ye table" when at a loss for an argument, exposing his ignorance of "Greek and ye Fathers" generally, "to propose his objections as I please, and answer 'em too," and, for the delectation of the orthodox, paint in vivid colours his ignominious flight. Kelly calling for another bumper for "y^e^ "C—h of E—d as by law establisht" compliments Dumpling as "a rare fellow," and draws attention to Clapper, who yawns, stretches himself, and informs the company, "Sirs, it's past "twelve," but he'll drink that toast with all his heart, "God "bless it, Sirs, and all y^t^ belongs to it, from ye weathercock down "to ye bell ropes," which Dumpling caps with "God bless y^e^ "Church and King, and down with ye Rump"; and, though the last allusion seems as appropriate as the demise of the late Queen Anne, the toast is enthusiastically applauded, "ye shot" is again paid, "Sir parson" bids all good night, and, amidst the air full of farewells, these our actors melt away.

3. *A brief description of Palestine, with an accounnt of ye antient and modern state of these countryes.* No doubt this fearful and wonderful account is a transcript, wherein we are told "that this country is situated in ye midst of ye world, between ye "third and fourth climates, ye longest day being 14 hours and a "quarter, between ye Midland Sea and Arabia," &c. There is in "it brave hunting and hawking for Dear Goates Hares Partridges "Quails and other birds." In these days the children of Israel appear from the wonderful denseness of population to be as plentiful as mackerel and quite as cheap—Vespasian sold them "30 "for a penny" into slavery, and 2000 were drowned in "privies and sinks" at Jerusalem. Pop. 270,000. The truthful historiographer tells us that from the end of Nero's reign to the beginning of Vespasian's—four years—"two millions" of Jews were massacred. Then we have the remarkable intelligence, that "the first "Christian King yt expelled ye Jews out of his territories was yt "Heroick King Edward ye 1st, who was also such a sore scourge "to ye Scots, and it is thought divers familys of those banished "Jews fled then to Scotland where ye have propagated since to "great numbers: Witness ye aversion that nation has above "others to Hogs flesh." After being expelled from most Christian countries, they live very quietly at Rome, "under ye pope's nose," as St. Mark makes no struggle to protect them in Venice. "But ye place where ye are least mingled is Tiberius, which ye "Turks gave to Mendez ye Jew for some signall service: Thither "ye oft bring or send ye bones of their dead friends who have "left large legacies to be there inter'd from other places." Then follows an account of the first crusade, and the significant remark that though under the dominion of the Turks, "Jerusalem is inha-"bited by some Christians (who make a great benefit of shewing "ye sepulchre of Christ)." And, then, an apocryphal account of the origin of the god Dagon. Joppa is said to have been "built before the flood"; and Sodom and Gomorrah, "were "consumed with fire from heaven and lye now buried in yt cursed "Lake Asphaltities, so named of ye bitumen which it vomiteth; "called also ye Dead Sea, perhaps in yt it nourisheth no liveing

"creature, or for his heavy waters hardly to be moved with any "winds; so certainly salt y^t whatsoever is thrown into it, not "easily sinketh. Vespasian for a tryal caused divers to be cast "in bound hand and foot, who floated aloft as if supported by "some spirit. They say that birds flying over it fall in as if suf- "focated with ye poison of ye ascending vapours, or inchanted." And more of the like. 10 pages. Transcribed "Nov. ye 26th, 1718."

4. *The Epistle of King Agbarus to our Saviour Jesus Christ, with our Saviour's answer.* 4 pages. No date.

5. *A Short Catechism in question and answer, on ye account of my son Thomas.* This is compiled chiefly from Old Testament history, and is garnished with two memos. of loans, probably granted to Mr. Walkden's impecunious parishioners during the process of transcribing—"James Corner 5 shillings,"* "John Parkinson 2s." The former was of a Micawberian cast of mind, and too frequently troubled the pastor. 5 pages. No date.

6. *Transcript of an indecorous travesty* of "The Quakers' "Creed," compiled with warped judgment by some unfriendly hand. The following note, however, indicates an extensive acquaintance with Quaker literature, which has been used to ridicule this long-suffering sect:—

"Books of ye Quakers, which prove these to be their tenets, "are these: Geo^r Fox's works, junior; Ed. Burroughs' works, "Saul's Errand; G. Fox Journal, Truth defending ye Quakers, A "lamentation by one of England's prophets, &c.; Jos. Coal's "works, Judgment fixed, &c., ye Quakers' refuge, &c.; W. Smith's "primer; A discovery of Man's return, by W. D.; Ishmall and his "Mother cast out, by G. Whitehead; A brief discovery of a "threefold state of Antichrist, &c.; News comes up out of y^e "North; St^e Chrisp's primmer, printed 1682; ye Apostate Incen- "diary; W. Penn's Apology; A lamentation by one of England's "prophets, &c., printed at York, 1653; A dispute at Chesterfield, "1655.

"The commandments of George Fox, ye Quakers' second "Moses, somewhat abbraviated, and taken out of several of his "books:—

"I.—Thou shalt not pay tithes to ye covetous priests, nor "to ye antichristian Impropriators.

* James Corner was a village shoemaker at Chipping, in 1715. *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii., p. 134.

"II.—Thou shalt not marry by or with a priest.

"III.—Thou shalt not put of thy hat in respect to thy "superiors.

"IV.—Thou shalt not shut up thy shop on those called y^e^ "world's holy days or fast days, &c., at ye com- "mand of ye worldly magistrate.

"V.—Thou shalt not pay towards ye repair of parish "churches.

"VI.—Thou shalt not pay towards ye trained bands, nor "carry guns in thy ship.

"VII.—Thou shall not wear lace, nor ribbons, nor skimming- "dish hats, nor short aprons, nor slits in your "waste-coats, nor long scarfs like flying coulours, "nor unnecessary buttons.

"VIII.—Thou shalt have a woman's meeting distinct from y^e^ "men's once a month, at ye county town, about ten "o'clock, to get a little stock.

"IX.—Thou shalt call ye days of ye week first, second, third, "and fourth day, and ye months first, second, and "third month, &c.

"X.—I charge you all in ye presence of ye Lord God y^t^ y^e^ "judge not one another, y^t^ is those that be in y^e^ "unity of ye ministry and elders of ye church, lest "you fall into ye condemnation of ye monthly, "quarterly, six weeks, second day, or yearly "meeting. Amen."

with the addendum—

"If as ye write ye do indeed believe,
"Then I affirm this is their very creed;
"If not, who can, with safety, them believe,
"Who write and print ye simple to deceive."

This is comprised in 2 pages, in a wonderfully neat and minute hand. No date.

7. *Transcript of a Sermon* from the text 1 Tim. i. 19, but neither place of delivery nor preacher are named.

8. *Transcripts of a series of seven controversial letters* between Mr. Walkden and an anonymous enquirer, arising from some statements of the former in a sermon on "ye being and attributes "of God," from the last of which the troubled conscience of the unknown hearer appears to have been quieted. None of these letters are signed or dated.

9. *Receipt for Madam Davenport's "Issue Salve,"* the principal ingredients being "sweet oil and red lead" boiled together and made into rolls.

10. "*A drink for a horse*" is compounded of 2 oz. of pounded rosin and 3 gills of smith's trough water; and a cure for a strain combines all the known and unknown oils—"oile of swallows, "oile of St. John's wort, oile of earth worms, oile of beech, oile "of elder, and oile of turpentine."

11. *Jackson's Tincture*, "sold at Mr Ralph Bowers in Maccles-"field, at 1/ per bottle, good for a pain or strain."

12. *A little bill:—*

To John Shawcross.

A side of pork, 65lbs, at 2½d	13	6½	
Chines, 5½lbs, at 2d	0	11	
½ heart	0	7	
	15	0½	
Sub. 1¾lb of pork, at 2½, 1¾lb fat, at 6d	0	8½	
	14	4	

13. *A Latin transcript*, headed "Some notes taken from authors "which I read," on the manifestation of Christ in the flesh and the reasons therefor, with English translation on opposite pages. 14 close-written pages. No date.

14. *An involved arithmetical computation*, preceded by the exculpatory prayer, "Its we y^t^ have sinned, O Lord! its thou y^t^ "must pardon or I am undone for ever."

"Thomas Parkinson bought a fether bed of me at 12s., and "had pay'd me 6d. I bought tobacco with 6d.; old Richard "Dilworth had 6d. for a Marcury*; 1s. 2d. to John Walmsley,† "and there remains 9s. 4d. due to me. John Parkinson bought "an ovell table 10d.; due to me, totell 19s. 4d. For muggs 4d.;

* *Mercury* (newspaper).

† Walmsley's was the alehouse. The reverend gentlemen is, perhaps, discreetly silent on the reason for that expenditure.

"for muggs for Jennet Rodes 3d. 2qrs.; for a gross of pipes 8d.; "yet remaining 18s. 2qrs."*

£	s.	d.	qrs.	
0	0	6	0	
0	0	5	0	
0	0	6	0	
0	1	2	0	
0	0	4	0	
0	0	3	2	
0	0	8	0	
0	3	10	2	payt

Forwards - £01 02s. 00d.

15. *Some Sermons on the Parable of ye Unclean Spirit*, "by "the Reverend and learned Thomas Whittaker, A.M.,† pastor of "a church in Leeds, in Yorkshire, to which is added his character, "with a preface written by Thomas Bradbury,‡ Thornley.§ "Transcribed by Peter Walkden, Minister of the Word, in "Chipping in the County of Lancashire, in ye year of our Lord "Jesus Christ, 1716." The preface contains 7 pages; and the sermons 143 closely-written pages.

16. *Transcript of Two Sermons* on the death of that excellent minister of Jesus Christ, Thomas Whittaker, A.M., who died 19th Nov., 1710, by Thomas Dickinson, Minister of the Gospel at Northover Ham. Transcribed in the years 1716-17, at Thornley. First, 17 pages; second, 24½ pages.

17. *Memoriæ Sacrum:* a biographical sketch of the above Rev. Mr. Whittaker (4 pages), by the Rev. Thomas Jollie,‖ dated Sheffield, October 17th, 1711.

* It will be seen that the balance is 1d. too little.

† Mr. Whittaker seems to have been a man of great fame amongst the Presbyterians. His father was Dr. Robert Whittaker, of Hely, near Burnley, and he was born 1651, and educated at Burnley, Blackburn, and "ye famous school of Manchester," then at Rathmill, under the Rev. Mr. Frankland and the Rev. Thomas Jollie; obtained his M.A. degree at Edinburgh; imprisoned for eighteen months at York Castle, 1683; with which exception he laboured all his ministerial life of thirty-five years at Leeds. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley, seems to have been a descendent from him.

‡ One of the six Presbyterian divines deputed to present a petition to king George I.

§ A hamlet near Chipping, on the slopes of Longridge Fells.

‖ *Timothy* Jollie was Independent minister at Sheffield, and opened a ministerial academy at Attercliffe; but this is more probably his father, Thomas Jollie, minister of Altham for 13 years, suspended, fined, and five times imprisoned.

18. *Transcript of a Sermon* "preached at Ely House Chapel "in Holbourn, on Thursday, June ye 7th, 1716, being ye day of "public thanksgiving for ye blessing of God upon his majesties "counsels and army in suppressing ye late unnatural rebellion. "By ye Right Rev. father in God William Lord Bishop of Ely." Transcribed at Thornley, April ye 5th and 6th, 1717, by Peter Walkden, V.D.M.* The text, Psalm cvii. 2, is the only misquoted selection of scripture I have noticed.

19. *A preparation Sermon at Chipping Meeting*, preached April 12th, 1717, by Peter Walkden. 30 pages.

20. *A warning word to the Churches to be upon their guard against Satan.* Preached at Chipping Meeting, Tuesday, 1st Jan^y^., 1717, by Peter Walkden, M.V.D. 25 pages.

21, 22 and 23. *The Old Man's Legacy to his Daughters.* This is a metrical homily in 8 parts, the last 2 being transposed before the first 6, with other matter between, transcribed 17th October, 1718, "written by N. T., deceased, when he was near 90 years of "age, for the private use of his two daughters, Elizabeth and "Margaret. Published at ye request of many by an admirer of "grace and truth."

"Advertisement.—Reader, there is belonging to these dialogues "a last part called ye old man's experiences, which I am forced "here to omit for want of room, but y^t^ ye whole may be complete "I have placed them in this immediately before that part called "Disturbed Meditations, and successive to a discourse called a "warning word to the Churches. There thou may find what "should have been here had we had room for it—observe these "lines and they'l assist thee to find what's awanting of these verses. "I leave here at page 31, I then go on to page 32.

"I am thine in one common head and Lord.

"Thornley, Octr. 17th, 1718. "P. WALKDEN." 40 pages.

24. *Transcript of a Translation of Renatus des Cartes:* "six "Metaphysical Meditations, with ye objections thereto by Thos. "Hobbes of Malmesbury, Des Cartes' answers, and a short

* *Verbum Dei Magister.*

"account of his life." Edited by Wm. Molyneux. Dublin, Feby 19, 1678-9.* 56 pages. Transcribed 1718, Oct. 8th.

25. *The Woodworth Correspondence* of a previous paper.†

26. *Letter from the Rev. Jas. Towers,*‡ of Rathmill, dated March 23rd, 1713-14, concerning the ordination of Mr. Magee, at Rossendale, on 14 April, 1714.

27. *A second letter from Mr. Towers*, dated from Rathmill, June 8th, 1714, concerning the schism in the congregation at Ravenstondale,§ from which it appears that there were two separate congregations in the same church, one being ministered to by Mr. Magee and the other by Mr. Dixon‖ of Whitehaven.

28. *A letter of condolence on the death of Mrs. Margaret Walkden,*¶ from the Rev. J. Jolly,** promising to go over and preach her funeral sermon, dated Hinfield, Jan. 6th, 1715-16.

29. *Another letter from Mr. Jolly*, notifying some fixtures for ministerial meetings, viz., Elswick,†† Tuesday, June 26th; Lancaster, the last Tuesday in August, for the examination of Mr. Yates‡‡ of Darwen, dated Hinfield, July 7th, 1716.

30. *A third letter from Mr. Jolly*, notifying the postponement of the Lancaster meeting on account of Mr. Grimshaw's§§ journey to Norfolk, at the request of Mr. Turner,‖‖ dated Hinfield, August 19th, 1716.

31. *A fourth letter from Mr. Jolly*, enclosing two from Mr. Hartley, agent for Lord Wharton¶¶ (a dispenser of monetary assistance to nonconformists), one addressed to the minister at

* Not amongst Molyneux's works in Lowndes's *Manual.*

† *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. xxxvi., p. 15, *et seq.*

‡ Mr. Towers was previously minister of Tockholes, near Blackburn.

§ Rossendale.

‖ Dr. Dixon, President of the Dissenters' Theological College at Whitehaven.

¶ See Vol. xxxii., p. 118.

** John and Thomas Jollie were sons of Major Jollie, provost-marshal of the Parliamentary army in Lancashire. John was assistant to John Ainger at Denton Chapel, and one of the three candidates for the ministry ordained in a house in Deansgate, Manchester, Oct. 29th, 1672; he afterwards became minister of Norbury Chapel.

†† In the parish of St. Michael-le-Wyre.

‡‡ Samuel, son of Robert Yates, of Warrington.

§§ James Grimshaw, minister at Lancaster.

‖‖ Is this John Turner, an apothecary of Liverpool, who became a minister?

¶¶ Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1640-1715, instrumental in seating William and Mary on the throne. His father, Philip, Lord Wharton, was nominated by the Parliament, Feb. 12th, 1642, Lord-Lieutenant of Lancashire in the place of James, Lord Strange.

Tatham, which he thinks is Mr. Towers, and begs Mr. Walkden to forward; entreats speedy answers to both in consequence of the delay in their arrival, and says that Mr. Burgess* is a good friend in soliciting assistance for them. Dated Hinfield, Jan. 15th, 1716-17.

32. *Mr. Hartley's letter*—enclosed—

"Sir,—I have a letter from ye trustees of my late Lord "Wharton's charities wherein he writes, viz.—y^t^ if you know of "any nonconformist ministers y^t^ are very poor, let me know their "names, circumstances and places of abode, and I will use my "endeavour with ye trustees to get something for them: this I "thought fit to acquaint you with, and if you will send me y^e^ "account above required I shall send it as ordered. I am Sir, "your very humble servant, "EDWARD HARTLEY."

"Hartford, December 11th, 1716."

"P.S.—You may direct for me at Hartford near Richmond, "in Yorkshire."

33. *A fifth letter from Mr. Jolly*, requesting Mr. Walkden to meet a Mr. Hampson at the Anchor in Preston, on Saturday, Oct. 12th, to give a receipt for £7, and to advise Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Richard Parkinson to be there for a similar object—this is in consequence of a letter from Mr. Gowland, of Gray's Inn, London, to Mr. Dawson of Rochdale,† and the latter's appointment with Mr. Jolly. It is dated Hinfield, Oct. 1st, 1717.

34. *A sixth letter from Mr. Jolly*, acknowledging the powerful effect of some addresses of Mr. Walkden on himself, notably a sermon at Newton-in-Bowland, next at the house of James Fisher, and last at a Communion celebration at Hesketh Lane, near Chipping.‡ Entreating Mr. Walkden to take a second wife for fear of scandal such as befel James Corner, a member of his own congregation, and advising him that he has returned a borrowed History of England to an agreed place in Preston, finally exhorting him to act up to the standard he so eloquently sets forth. Dated Sparth, 7th Dec., 1717.

35. *Letter from his brother Thomas Walkden*, dated Urmston,

* Several generations of Burgesses were Presbyterian ministers. I cannot identify this Mr. Burgess.

† Joseph Dawson, minister of the old chapel—now destroyed—Amen Corner, Rochdale.

‡ *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii., p. 125.

3rd Dec., 1714, informing him that his cousin George Parker and Jonathan Millot intend visiting him on 18th Dec. for a Christmas visit, and asking him to meet them at Blackburn or Ribchester, saying that it is possible he may come himself when on his way to poll at Lancaster, as Colonel Stanley* and Sir John Bland† have both requested his vote, and have treated most of his neighbours at "ye ale house": informing him that old Susannah Judson is dead, and old William Hampson is alive, and concluding with the usual fraternal greeting.

36. *A second letter from his brother Thomas Walkden*, dated Urmston, June 24th, 1714—acknowledging a reply to his former letter, and some news by his sister Alice, hoping the great gale of February, 1714, had not done him much harm, and that he will visit them, as they have an immense store of fruit this season—informs him that the mobs have damaged the chapels thereabout, that he has been busy "ridding up"‡ the Crow orchard and Longshut pitsted,§ and making plowable the land he purchased from Richard Newton, and "ye strentray."‖ Brother Samuel is lame, his son William is a fine child, Alice Chaddick is dead, and old William Hampson still alive. He has sold most of his brick, and is "leading"¶ it to Stretford. In a "P.S." The mobs have abused Manchester and "Monton" chapels "very ill,"** and he is in very bad health.

36. This is headed *a third letter from his brother Thomas*, but is by some mistake the first re-written.

37. *A fourth letter from his brother Thomas Walkden*, dated Urmston, July 6th, 1715, informing him that the writer has been

* This would most probably be Edward Stanley, who became Sir Edward of Bickerstaffe, and was elected in 1727.

† Sir John Bland, of Kippax Park, Yorks., married Anne, heiress of the Mosleys of Hulme Hall, and died Oct. 29th, 1715. He was buried in the Mosley Chapel of Didsbury Church, and his name is on one of the church bells. Sir John Bland, sen., and Richard Shuttleworth were returned knights of the shire of Lancaster at the election of 1714. The former represented the county in several parliaments, and his son, Sir John, succeeded him in the representation.

‡ Clearing the ground.

§ A place where a pit has been.

‖ Stentray? an allotted portion of pasture.

¶ Carting, or carrying by pack-horse.

** The Jacobite mob was led by the notorious barber, Tom Syddall, sen., who was afterwards hanged. Monton Chapel, under the encouragement of two magistrates, was pulled down June 21st, and £140 afterwards awarded by the Government as compensation; £1500 being at the same time granted towards the reconstruction of the Manchester Chapel. See Note, *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. xxxvi., p. 31.

ill and "stark* in his joynts," that he has sent a letter by a Stretford man, who left it at Rydeing's, the tow shop, to be forwarded by foot post to Jonathan Ryder. The writer complains of the frequent loss of their respective letters, but hopes he will receive this, "if any one will loose† it from ye post," and that his brother and sister will visit him this summer. They have had such a wet season, they have not commenced haying, though they have a "great store"‡ of grass if it can be well got, and likewise plenty of fruit of all sorts. Meantime he is repairing his barn.

38. *A fifth letter from his brother Thomas Walkden*, dated Urmston, Dec. 31st, 1715, records his thankfulness at hearing that his brother has been preserved from his many enemies (these are probably Jacobites), and then goes on, "Frank, my servant, "and my horses was at Preston Fight, and Peter Gregory and "cousin Thos. Walkden, and several others of our neighbours "made two teams of five horses each. They went out on "Thursday about midnight, and it was Saturday seven-night ere "ye returned, but blessed be God ye all came home safe."§ He has been at his brother James's at Rixon, whose horse fell on the road from Bolton in the Moors and crushed his foot badly, so that he was kept in the house a week. His son Thomas has been to his aunt Alice Young's, and says his uncle Samuel is a little better, which he is glad of, as sister Alice is *enciente.* His own son William can walk, but Thomas has had worm fever. Old Jane Whittle of Newcroft is dead; his servant Frank is leaving to live with Thomas Royle, James's brother, but sends his service. They have had a great frost but no snow, and have newly built a cart house.

39. *A sixth letter from his brother Thomas Walkden*, dated Urmston, March 15th, 1715, condoles with his brother on the loss of his wife (who, it would seem from the context, died in

* Stiff. † Free it. ‡ Quantity.

§ The Presbyterian contingent was marshalled by parson Woods, of Chowbent, and a Rev. Mr. Walker, and joined General Wills some miles south of Preston, under whose orders they guarded Ribble Bridge till the capitulation, when they were stationed to prevent the escape of the rebels by Penwortham Ford. The leaders were honourably mentioned in the despatches of General Wills; and Rae says that a pension of £100 per annum was afterwards settled on each of them.

childbed),* and fully coincides with the consequent arrangements for ordering his house and children. There have been many sudden deaths of friends: William Smith of the workhouses in Ashton, John Newton of Ashton, and William Smith of Flixton, are dead. The small pox and shaking ague are very rife, and his own wife has had five or six fits. Says the season is very cold, and reminds his brother of a promise to pay another visit in spring. William Hampson sends his sincere condolence.

40. *A seventh letter from his brother Thomas Walkden*, dated Urmston, March 1st, 1717. Brother Samuel would inform him that when the writer received his "large letter," he (the writer) had been laid up for a month with the ague, and is still weak with the purging, coughing, spitting blood, and vomiting; he also had the distemper in his ankles, so that his legs "are sore† "swelled"; his throat and mouth are so sore he can scarce swallow "a spoonful of sack";‡ though, had he not managed to do so, he had nearly died in a faint when he was first got out of bed; but he has still hopes of recovery. His wife and a "tenter"§ had a bed in the parlour, where a daughter, christened Alice, was born on February 8th, during his illness; but his mother-in-law, brothers, and neighbours had been very kind in their troubles. Thomas Royle, James' brother has buried his wife Ann. "Mr. "Woodworth hath preached twice at ye Cross Street‖ in this my "sickness, and ye Chappel was so full ye steed¶ out."

41. *An eighth letter from his brother Thomas Walkden*, dated Urmston, January 19th, 1717.—Had a horse staked in leaping over a hedge, but the stake "went between ye hide and y^e^ "body," so that it was cured for two shillings; he had six pounds and half-a-crown offered for him just before, but after the accident he sold him for five pounds, and he has since lost a good weaning colt by "ye colick," but he has three horses left, so that he need not buy. Glad to hear his brother's son goes to school, and

* *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii., p. 118, and Vol. xxxvi., p. 17.

† Grievously.

‡ Probably *sack-posset*, composed of cream, eggs and hot white wine, according to a recipe of 1696.

§ Minder: watcher. ‖ *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. xxxvi., p. 16, *et seq.* ¶ Stayed.

hopes he will bring him when he comes in the spring. His own son, Thomas, is in the Bible, but has no mind for Latin; while Peter, who is in the Psalter, gives promise of being the best scholar. His wife's confinement expected about the middle of February. Sister Ann and her husband are well; but brother James was hurt by a cart wheel going over him. James is giving cousin Mary one hundred pounds as a marriage portion, and is putting her name in the new lease, which will be worth nearly another hundred. Sister Alice and Samuel send respects. Mr. Fletcher* sends his service, and promises to remember you to Mr. Woodworth† when he sees him, "for he is in place." I think he said he preached when old Mr. Risley‡ died, in Risley, in Lancashire.

42. *A letter from the Rev. Peter Walkden* to his brother Thomas in answer to the last, dated Thornley, March 21st, 1717—Seems annoyed with his brother for calling a previous epistle "a long letter." More in sorrow than in anger he remonstrates with him on his sinful covetousness in adding field unto field, and living too much for this world. Looks upon his afflictions in the light of such judgments as the plagues of Egypt; rebukes his worldliness, and tells him the world has prospered too much with him, he pursues it with such eagerness, instances as warnings the death of his "goods"§ and his own "shaking over the grave." Begs he will not be angry at a remonstrance caused by his awful sense of ministerial responsibility for his brother's soul, and sends his respects to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher.

43. *A second letter from the Rev. Peter Walkden* to his brother Thomas, dated Thornley, 4th February, 1717.—Received his letter on Candlemas Day, January 19th. His son John, who is near Manchester, has not written for thirteen weeks, though he hears he is well cared for and wants for nothing that is good for him, though he has had the measles and the "creaths,"‖ but is now well. Hopes Thomas's wife will get safely through her approaching confinement, and continues his usual remonstrance,

* See Note, *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. xxxvi., p. 31.
† *Trans. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. xxxvi., p. 17, *et seq.*
‡ Rev. Thomas Risley, M.A. § Cattle. ‖ A low nervous relapse after measles.

in a brotherly strain, on the sin of covetousness. In PS. desires remembrances to brother James, sister Ann, and cousin Mary Royle, who have a place in his prayers ; remembrances to brother Samuel and sister Alice, and promises to write them after Mary's marriage, who, he hopes, will continue to worship the God of her uncles and grandfathers.

44. *A ninth letter from Thomas Walkden* to his brother Peter, written about a month before he died, being the "last he ever "writ," dated Urmston, August 2nd, 1717.—He has buried his daughter Alice, the rest are in good health. Begs Peter to come over and see him once more before he dies, which he expects will not be long, and hopes that all angry feeling may be forgotten and forgiven. His cousin, Peter Crosse, is very ill, and will soon follow his deceased wife ; but has much desired to see his brother, who appears to have been under some monetary obligation to him. Thomas begs Peter to come, as it is possible the meeting may benefit him. He expresses himself as resigned to his end and at peace with the world, as his hopes are now in heaven.

45. The Rev. Peter Walkden says in a note that his own last two letters caused considerable ill feeling in his sister-in-law, and occasioned some angry words between them, and thus in memoriam :—"The author of these foregoing nine letters was one of "a kind loving natural disposition, a lover of God I hope, and "one y^t^ had his heart set upon ye things of a better world. He "for ye last years of his life made an open profession of religion "and walked in some good measure conformable thereunto. "When he was married and had a family he set up and main- "tained family duty in it, and I hope I can say of him endea- "voured to live his prayers. He had one great hindrance, he "married into a worldly family, and his wife, though she could "not hinder him from duty, yet she oft put him so to ye business "of ye world and cares of it as mightily oft unfitted him for "duty : he having a crazy broken constitution y^t^ in ye last years "of his life could not bear hard work, and despaired. He was "oft indisposed of body, but bear it with great presence of mind "and apparent patience and submission to ye will of his God,

"and in his last sickness underwent much hardships thro' y^e^ "neglect of his wife, whose mind was so intent on ye business of "ye world y^t^ she left her dying husband as I was credably in- "formed without any attendance most of a day when he could "not help himself, but he bear all with quietness and ease till it "pleased God to free him I hope from all his sorrows fears and "labour by taking him to himself, on ye about ye 6th of September "in ye year of our Lord 1717. He left 3 Sons as his heirs and "successors Thomas, Peter, and William, and died in ye 40th "year of his age."

46. *Letter from John Taylor*, stationer, "The Ship," Paternoster Row, to Rev. Peter Walkden :—

"Sir,—Upon ye recommendation of Mr Gillibrand* I send you "the beneath parcell of Books of ye late worthy Mr Yonge† hopeing "youll take care to distribute 'em to ye best advantage amongst "ye ansomer sort of your hearers who may be capable of pur- "chasing such helps, withall giving a charge that none should be "sold by any means: what other instructions you may think "proper to give I leave to your discretion: for their persual one "may plough and another may water but its God alone y^t^ gives "ye increase. I desire a share in your prayers at all seasons for "preservation and daily increase in grace. I am Sir your un- "known friend and servant "JOHN TAYLOR."

"The parcell is as follows and is sent by William Glover.

"Imprimus—

"25 Yonges Main Directions
"25 — Young Man's Guides
"25 — on Regeneration
"30 Reynolds‡ Letters
" 6 Hintons§ Sermons on ye Storms
"10 Piggots Sermons on God's Dispensing of Judgements
" 6 Hermets Advice to Youth
"18 Protestants Resolution
" 6 Tonges‖ Riches increast—to be given to such as are "strait handed
" 1 Harrisons¶ Thanksgiving Sermon

* Joseph Gellibrand, presbyterian minister at St. Helens, Lancashire, died 1740, and was buried in front of his pulpit.

† Dr. Thomas Younge, of Blackfriars, Milton's tutor.

‡ Dr. Edward Reynolds, bishop of Norwich, was the Presbyterian preacher to the Lords at the Restoration.

§ William Hinton.

‖ William Tong published a Life of Matthew Henry in 1716, and his Works in 1726.

¶ John Harrison, of Ashton-under-Lyne. The "Thanksgiving Sermon" was for the election of Henry Newcome to a Fellowship of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, and was preached Dec. 3rd, 1657.

" 2 Piggotts Sermons
" 1 Weld's* Sermons—these are sent a present to yourself
" which pray except of."

" P.S.—When you have received ye parcell pray advise me " directing for me at ye Ship Pater Noster Row and pray tell " Mr Gillibrand I had his last letter which shall soon be answered.
" JOHN TAYLOR."

Note by Mr. Walkden :—" The whole number of books sent by " Mr Taylor is as follows in these figures (viz.) 148."

47. *A Morning prayer for a private person.* This occupies 4 pages, and is written by a poor penman, probably one of his children.

48. *Transcript of* 4 *Sermons*, " The Christians joy in finishing " his course," by Thomas Bradbury, with preface dated Jany. 21st, $17\frac{12}{13}$, 39 pages, transcribed " Anno 1718, Peter Walkden MVD, " Thornley."

49. "*A short Chatachism for Children* taken out of y^e^ Scrip- " tures, for y^e^ instruction of my own children and family in the " Scriptures, by Peter Walkden, minister of y^e^ Word. Thornley, " written for y^e^ end aforesaid in ye year of Christ, 1715. Mat. " xxviii." Transcribed May 27th, 1717. 6 closely-written pages.

50. *An Extract of a Letter to Dr. Hales*† " from ye R^t^ Rev. y^e^ " Lord Bishop of Cloyne,‡ dated Jan^ry^ 17th, 1746, wch contained a " prescription for ye cure of ye distemper wch rages amongst y^e^ " horned cattle, he desires may be communicated to ye publick, " he being of opinion from ye success in ye few instances in w^ch^ " it has been tried y^t^ it would be a means to preserve ye lives of " a multitude of cattle, if timely applied, viz." Then follows a prescription for the celebrated tar-water cure, which occasioned Walpole's well-known epigram—

" Who dare deride what pious Cloyne has done ?
" The Church shall rise and vindicate her son ;
" She tells us all her Bishops shepherds are—
" And shepherds heal their rotten sheep with tar."

and concludes, " By this means ye lives of infected cattle may

* Thomas Welde.

† Stephen Hales, the philosopher, son of Sir Thomas, of Beckesbourne, born 1677, died 1761.

‡ The learned George Berkeley, born 1684 ; promoted Bishop of Cloyne, 1733 ; died, 1753. His published works on the virtues of Tar Water were—" Siris : a Chain of philosophical Reflections on the Virtues of Tar Water," 1744 ; " Further Thoughts on Tar Water," 1752.

"be preserved at ye expense of a gallon of tar for each, which I "repeat and inculcate, not only for ye sake of ye cattle and th^r^ "owners, but also for ye benefit of mankind in general, wth regard "to a fever wch terrible subduer and destroyer of our species I "have constantly found to be itself most easily subdued by tar "water. Nevertheless, tho' in most other cases I find y^t^ ye use "of ye medicine has generally obtained, yet in ye most dangerous "and frequent case, where its aid is most wanted, and at ye same "time most sure, I do not find y^t^ ye use thereof has equally "obtained abroad in ye world. It grieves me to think y^t^ so many "thousands of our species should daily perish by a distemper "wch may be easily cured by a remedy so redy at hand, so easy "to take, and so cheap to purchase as tar water wch I never knew "to fail w^n^ copiously drank in any sort of fever, and y^t^ I say "after more y^n^ a hundred trials in my own family and neighbour-"hood. But whatever backwardness people may have to try "experiments on themselves or y^r^ friends, yet it is hoped they may "venture to try y^m^ on y^er^ cattle, and y^t^ ye success of such tryals "on ye fevers of brutes (for a fever it plainly is) may dispose y^m^ "to probable hopes of ye same success on y^r^ own species. "Probatum est."

51. Amongst the many curious receipts for the cure of distemper of cattle the following is remarkable. "As soon as ye beast was "perceaved to be disorder'd, as much snuff maid of Asturum "leaves, dried and beat to powder, as would lie on a shilling was "put into a quill and blown up ye nostrills of ye cow distempered, "which would in a few hours cause a matter to run in large "quantities from ye s^d^ beast," &c. Another contains, amongst other ingredients, "3 gills of ale warm and half a pound of "treacle;" and most wind up with instructions for "letting "blood."

52. *Transcript of a Sermon*, "Christ God's Covenant to y^e^ "Saints," prepared to be delivered at Stockport, "August ye 9th, "1747, by M^r^. Peter Walkden." Very long.

53. *Transcript of a Sermon*, "Christ in ye Believers' Arms." Where or by whom preached not stated.

54. *Transcripts of a series of controversial letters* between an assailant and defender of Mr. Walkden, from which it appears that Mr. Walkden was suspected of "denying ye trinity of persons "in ye Godhead, and ye divinity and humanity of our Saviour,"* and the doctrine of "original sin," "the special grace of God in y^e^ "conversion of sinners, and justification by faith," &c.—all these are stigmatised as "damnable heresies," and other horrible things more forcible than polite. Initials only, "J. L.," are appended to the letters of the assailant, and the name of Mr. Walkden's champion is "Ed. Falkner." The correspondence runs from Aug. 22nd, 1745, to July 27th, 1748.

55. *Transcript of* "The Martyr Mr John Bradford's† letter to "his friends N. S. and R. C. concerning Election," at the end of which he promises that "Mr. Philpot"‡ shall write them "more at "large," as a note says he himself did "in ye book of Letters of "ye Martyrs," fol. 391. Mr. Walkden appends some voluminous notes on "ye matter of election," with the introduction that "this letter of Mr Bradford and other his letters me do intreat."

56. The last entry is the transcript of a "preparation" Sermon, that is, a sermon designed to prepare intending communicants for the reception of the Sacred Feast.

"A sermon, preached August ye 28th, 1715, at Newton (in "Bowland), by ye author of them, who is ye meanest and "unworthiest of all Saints and Ministers of God's House, yet a "well-wisher to Zion's interest, Peter Walkden." Text, "Psalm ii. "ye last verse," "Kiss ye Son lest he be angry." The sermon contains 27 closely-written pages, and was transcribed April 9th, 1717.

* It would appear from this that Mr. Walkden inclined towards the Unitarian tenets; to which many of the Presbyterian congregations afterwards attached themselves.

† John Bradford, of Manchester, after imprisonment, burnt at Smithfield, 1555.

‡ John Philpot, Archdeacon of Winchester, imprisoned for eighteen months in The Lollards' Tower, Lambeth, and burnt at Smithfield, Dec. 18th, 1555.

Communications.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH RECORDS OF UPTON.

By E. M. Hance, Esq., LL.B.

These consist of three main divisions, viz. :—(*a*) records of donations ; (*b*) ordinary parish business, such as the election of officers, assessment for "lays," &c. ; and (*c*) memoranda relating to the administration of the Poor Law. They by no means exhaust all the matters of interest contained in the records, especially under the third heading ; but they are all that the time at my disposal would enable me to make on the occasion of my visit. It is possible that an opportunity may occur at some future time of continuing these extracts, in which case I shall gladly avail myself of it. The entries in the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor are of especial interest, not only from the light they throw upon manners and customs, prices, &c., but from the fatherly care for the individual poor which they evince on the part of the overseers—contrasting very markedly with the present wholesale and unsympathetic system.

(*a*) Records of Donations.

1. Inscription on the Silver Chalice.—"Carolus Bold "filius Petri Bold de Upton Armigeri dedit hunc calicem ecclesie "ibidem eodemq tempore dedit illis Bibliam 1618."

Charles Bold was the second son of Peter Bold of Upton, by his wife Margery, daughter of Arthur Glegge of Gayton, and at the time of the death of his father in 1605 was married, and had issue Edward and Mary (*Ches. and Lanc.* Fun. Cert. p. 21). The Bolds of Upton (now extinct)—of whom a pedigree is given in Ormerod (II. p. 484)—were a younger branch of the family of Bold of Bold, co. Lanc.

2. "4th May, 1734. This is to testifie that Mrs. Scarsbrick of "Leverpool gave five pounds the Intrest therof to be distributed "by her brother Robert Bennett and his heirs and assigns for "ever to the poor of Upton on Good Friday or as they shall "think fit; And likewise that Robert Bennett aforesaid late of "Upton deceased gave the further sum of five pounds the intrest "thereof to be distributed as aforesaid. Which said sum of Tenn "pounds was desired by the said Brother and Sister to be and "remain a stock for the use of the poor of Upton for ever: "Which said sum of Ten pounds was lent to John Denson and "Thomas Denson to be paid by them or their heirs and assigns "with Lawfull Intrest As appears by a Bill under handwriting, "dated 30th December, 1723. As witness my hand, Rich[d] "Smith, Minister of Overchurch."

I have not been able hitherto certainly to identify either Robert Bennett or his sister. They were not children of the Peter Bennett of Upton, who died in 1686, but, I am inclined to think, of his elder brother Thomas. Robert Bennett must have died before 30th December, 1723, but there is no record of his will at Chester. He had at least one child, Lidia, christened at Woodchurch in May, 1699, where also his wife Mary was buried on the 11th August, 1701. Two persons of the name of Scarisbrick occupied prominent positions in Liverpool at this time. One, James, who died about 1724, on the 12th August in which year the Liverpool records mention an order "that 12 yards of ground "be granted and sett out att the east end of the Almshouses "att Dale Street end for the Exec[rs] of Mr. James Scarisbrick "to build more Almshouses upon pursuant to his last will"; the other, Mr. John Scarisbrick, Bailiff in 1719, and Mayor in 1723-4, at the time when Mr. James Scarisbrick died. One or other of these was probably the husband of the lady mentioned in this memorandum.

(*b*) Ordinary Parish Business.

3. Assessment of a Lay and half for 1732.

	Occupiers of the Hall	15/
2	Arthur Bennet	5/
3	Peter Widdens	5/
	Do. for Laws House	1/9¾
	—— Lynaker's	4/9
	—— Smith's	9¾
	—— Wilcock's	2/4½
	Thos. Wilson	2/1½
	Peter Gill	1/9
16	Thos. Whiteside	5/7½
17	Arthur Lowe	3/0½
18	Thos. Young	3/4½
19	Mrs. Martin	4/9
	Thos. Bennet	5/3
		£3 0 8

The numbers prefixed to some of these names refer to the positions which those names respectively occupy in 1752 in the list contained in memorandum 5, in the notes to which memorandum is given any information obtained concerning the persons in question.

Peter Gill must have been an old man at this time, as he was one of the three persons who made the inventory of Peter Bennett of Upton in 1686; accordingly his name does not appear in the list of 1752, being apparently represented by that of George Gill.

Thomas Bennett was probably a brother of the Robert Bennett mentioned in the previous extract, and an uncle of Arthur Bennett, included in this and the later lists. He had two daughters (1) Mary, who died young, and was buried at Woodchurch, on the 17th July, 1694; and (2) Elizabeth, christened there in September, 1700.

4. "[We wh]ose names are underwritten bei[ng leg]ally met at a "Towns meeting do appoi[nt T]homas Whiteside to be Clerk for "the Township of Upton and make all lesses [an]d keep all the "Officers' Acct[s] and do allow him the sum of Five shillings p "An[num] as Witness our hands this 2[d] day of October, 1752.

"Peter Widdens
"Arth[r] Bennett
"Thos. Kirks
12 "Robert Ellison
"John Yong
26 "Daniel Dalamore
"John (J.) Parkinson
"his mark."

The handwriting of the first three signatures indicates that the writers were persons of education; while that of the remaining four is of a very illiterate character. The names of Thomas Kirks and John Parkinson do not occur in any of the lists—those persons were probably therefore only tenants.

5. Upton Assessm^nt for the Land Tax, at 3/ ℔ pound.

Apparently for year 1752, being preceded by foregoing, and succeeded, first by a highway lay, with the same names, and then by Overseers' accounts for 1752.

		£	s	d
1.	Foster Cunliffe, Esq....	9	11	3¾
2.	Arthur Bennett, Esq....	3	13	3
3.	Peter Widdens	3	10	3
4.	Woodchurch Poor	0	3	0
5.	Shop	0	3	0
6.	*Thomas Lecester*	1	8	1
7.	Richard Sherlock	0	6	0¾
8.	Jn° Miller	0	9	7
9.	Dan^ll Peacock	0	9	7
10.	Rev. Mr. Crookail	0	3	3½
11.	*Wm Leen*	0	3	7
12.	Robt. Ellison	1	12	9
13.	Robt. Harrison	0	1	10½
14.	Geo. Gill	0	10	8
15.	Overchurch Land	0	5	4
16.	Thomas Whiteside	1	18	6
17.	Arthur Lowe	1	5	9
18.	Thomas Young	0	9	7½
19.	Mrs Martin	2	11	10½
20.	*Sr Rouland Stanley*	9	6	9
21.	Sam^ll Huntington	0	15	0
22.	John Wade	0	13	3
23.	Bridge House...	0	2	4½
24.	Mrs. Robinson	0	8	4½
25.	Revd Geo. Hodgson	0	8	4
26.	Dan^ll Dallamore	0	4	9
27.	Robt. Corf	0	4	0
28.	Thos. Fleet	0	1	6
29.	Mr. Murray	0	2	4½
30.	John Godwin	0	3	6
		£41	12	6½

There would appear to have been some error in transcription (probably the omission of one name with the amount 4/11½), as the amounts set out above do not cast to the total given, but to £41 7/7.

The names printed in italics are those of persons who appear as "suitors" of the "Hundred Court of Worrall" in 1744, in the document which formed the subject of Canon Hume's *Notes* (Hist. Soc. XXVII. pp. 183-9).

The numbers prefixed to the several names do not occur in the original, but are inserted here for convenience of reference.

1. *Foster Cunliffe* was three times Mayor of Liverpool—in 1716, 1729, and 1735. He derived from the ancient family of the name whose pedigree is given in Gregson's *Fragments*, pp. 176-8, being eldest son of Ellis Cunliffe, B.D., by his wife Jannet, elder daughter and co-heiress of —— Foster, of Airton, co. York. He died on the 11th April 1758, in his 73rd year, and was succeeded, first by his eldest son, Sir Ellis Cunliffe (who represented Liverpool in Parliament from 1755 to 1767); and on the death of the latter on the 11th October, 1767, by his second son, Sir Robert Cunliffe, the ancestor of the present baronet of the same name at Acton, co. Denbigh. A monument to Foster Cunliffe still exists in S. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, Liverpool.

2. *Arthur Bennett* was probably the grandson of Peter Bennett of Upton before mentioned, and was the last of the family of that name and place which derived from James, third son of John Bennett, of Salghall Massey, *temp.* Elizabeth.

14. Probably son of Peter Gill mentioned in memorandum 3.

16. The subject of memorandum 4.

20. Of Hooton.

6. In the assessment (at 2/ in the £) for 1754, No. 6 is spelt "Lister"; No. 8 is not mentioned; "Woodchurch Poor land" takes the place of No. 10.; Thos. Whiteside (16) seems to have parted with some of his land, for his name appears for only 12/10; his other share was acquired by

	Arthur Bennett, Esq. (2)	4/10
31.	Wm. Key	5/7½
	Mrs. Martin (19)	2/4½

Arthur Lowe (No. 17) had apparently bought Jn° Miller's land, his assessment being increased proportionately, and standing at £1 3/7½. The name of *John* Young (18a) appears in place of 18, *Henry* Fleet in place of 28, and the Rev. Mr. Crookall in place of No. 29.

31. William Kay, yeoman, married at Overchurch, on the 28th February, 1778, to Lidia Peacock, by Roger Jacson, Curate (afterwards Rector of Bebington).

7. In the assessment (at 4/ in the £) for 1771, Sir Robert takes place of No. 1. *Thomas* had succeeded Peter Widdens (3), and apparently bought up Woodchurch Poor Land. Joseph had succeeded to Thos. Lister (6). Wm. Key had increased to £1 13/. Overchurch Land had apparently acquired three-fifths of Samuel Huntington's land (21). John Young (18A) had been succeeded by Thomas Young (4/10), Ellen Rathborn (4/), and Robert Ellison (4/). Thos. Perry had succeeded Mrs. Martin (19). Sir Wm. had succeeded Sir Rowland Stanley (20). Alice Parkinson (4/4), and Thos. Houghton (3 8½) had apparently succeeded to the remaining two-fifths of S. Huntingdon's land (21). Wade (22) was dead, and his "tenement" paid instead. Mr. Atkinson had succeeded Mrs. Robinson (24), the Bidston Church lands replaced Rev. G. Hodgson (25), and Dr. Wilson had succeeded Mr. Murray (29). Robert Harrison (13) and Bridge House (23) had disappeared, and their lands probably formed part of those acquired by Wm. Key.

8. In the assessment for 1772 (the last in the book), Thomas Broster is in possession of Arthur Bennett's original property, and the latter has only that acquired from Thomas Whiteside; and Arthur Lowe (17) appears with £1 7/4.

(*c*) Administration of the Poor Law.

9. "[Cou]nty of Chester. Wee whose names are [here] unto "Subscribed Overseers [of] the Poor of Township of Arrow In "the said County of Chester d[o] hereby own and acknowledge "Wm. Much and Martha his wife To be Inhabitants legally "setled within the said Township of Arrow As Witness our "hands and seals this Eighth day of July, 1740.

"Signed and Sealed
"in presence of us,
"John Jones
"Joshua Wood

"Sam[el] Dutton
"Thos. X Lecester
"his mark."

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed Two of his "Majesty's [Justices] of the Peace and Quorum for the said County "of Chester do allow of the Certificate above written and we do "also Certifie that John Jones one of the Witnesses who attested "the Execution of the above written Certificate hath made Oath

"before us that he saw Sam[l] Dutton and Thos. Lecester the "Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Arrow severally sign "and seal the above written Certificate, and further made Oath "that his name John Jones and the name Joshua Wood sub- "scribed as witnesses to the signing and sealing of the said "Certificate were severally of his own and their own proper hand "writing As Witness our hands this Eighth day of July Anno "Dni. 1740.

"Wm. Glegg
"Jas. Mainwaring."

Both the subject and the signatories of this acknowledgment appear on the list of "suitors" before mentioned.

10. A similar certificate by Joseph Pemberton and Lemuel Gladwin, Overseers of Great Neston, respecting Henry Smith and Mary his wife, with the same witnesses and subscribing Justices, but dated 1st March, 1737.

11. "Bold, Nov. 30th, 1730.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed Chapp[el] "Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of Bold do hereby own "and acknowledge John Travers his wife and children to be all "Inhabitants legally settled in our said Township of Bold and "we do hereby promise and oblige our Selves and our Successors "in the Aforesaid Offices to Bear harmless and Indemnifie Your "said Township in the County of West Cheshire from the said "John Travers his wife and children whensoever they shall "become charg[e]able or Burdensome to Your said Township in "the County of West Cheshire and be Ready and willing to "Receive them at any time when they shall become troublesome "to Your [*sic*] or your township As witness our hands the Day "and ye[ar] above written.

"John Woods Chappel Warde[n]
"Peter Travers } Overseers."
"Richd. Travers }

"Edward Lenten
his
"John X Ellison
mark

"We whose names are herewith subscribed Two of his Majesty's "Justices of the Peace of and for the s[d] County Do allow the "above Certificate John Ellison one of the witnesses having first "made due Proof of the Execution thereof and that the mark "of John Ellison is the deponent's handwriting this Eighth of "ffeb[r] 1730.

"Thos. Cave
"Foster Cunliffe."

12. "Memorandum it is agreed to this 10th of December 1765 "that Hannah Hughes from the 19th of this Instant shall have "four Pounds ℔ Anm̄ Allowed her towards the Bringing up of "her Two children which said Sallary was allowed by Publick "Meeting. "Thos. Whiteside Clerk."

13. "1767 Mar. 17th. It is agreed this day with Richard "Houghland of Greasby that he is to have Three Pounds Ten "shillings a Year for the Maintenance and Cloathing of the Child "belonging to Ellen Rimmer deceased which is allowed by publick "meeting. "T. Whiteside, Clerk."

14. "Memorandum. Mary Troughton Spinster was Brought "to Bed of a Bastard Child the 16th of February of which child "Wm Millington is the Reputed father."

15. "1774, March 29th. I, Mary Troughton, do hereby promise "to pay Towards the Nursing and bringing up of my child for "the space of ['twelve months' erased, and 'fourteen years' "substituted], to the Township of Upton the sum of Twenty one "shillings and also find and provide the said child with suitable "Cloathing and apparel.

"As witness my hand

her

"Witness "Mary + Troughton."

"Thos. Whiteside. mark.

April 14th, 1774.

16. "It is this day agreed by the Overseers of the Poor of the "Township of Upton by and with the consent of the Inhabitants "of the said Township with Thomas Clark of the Township of "Irby for the Nursing and Table wages of Mary Troughton's "Bastard Child for the Term of Three years provided the said "child shall so long live for the sum Three Pounds fifteen "shillings a Year which said sum is to be paid by the Overseers "in four Quarterly Payments during the said Term and the said "Thomas Clark dothe hereby promise and agree the [*sic*] he the "said Clark will provide the said child with good and sufficient "meat drink washing and Lodging during the said Term In "Witness whereof the said Clark and the Overseers have hereunto "subscribed the [*sic*] names the Year above written.

the mark of

"Thos. + Clark

"Thomas Broster."

TWO LANCASHIRE ROLLS OF ARMS, TEMP. EDWARD III. AND HENRY VIII.

Communicated by John Paul Rylands, Esq., F.S.A.

THE two subjoined Rolls of Arms, containing, as they do, the bearings of a number of Lancashire persons and families of distinction, are of considerable local interest: they occur in a manuscript,* apparently a Herald's note book, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, now in the possession of a personal friend, who prefers not to make his ownership publicly known.

This manuscript, which is written in a clear hand, with the trickings of arms fairly well done, occupies twelve leaves of paper, clumsily stitched in a vellum cover, composed of two much worn and indistinct deeds, of the time of King Henry VIII., relating to Warrington.†

The first few leaves of the manuscript contain several pedigrees, drawn in an unusual form, the lines repeatedly crossing one another in a confusing manner, and the confusion is increased by parts of the leaves having been torn away; so that it is questionable whether, even a very patient attempt to unravel the pedigrees, would be attended with success.

The rolls of arms are in the form of neatly tricked shields with the names written above them. The manuscript also contains some shields of the alliances of the Scarisbrick family, dated 1585;

* The MS. containing these Rolls of Arms was exhibited at a meeting of the Society.—ED.

† One of these deeds, dated 13th April, 17 Hen. VIII. [1526], is the appointment of Sir Richard Taylor, clerk, to be Master of the Free Grammar School at Warrington, then lately founded. The appointment is made by Dame Margaret Boteler, widow, Ranulphe Pole, clerk, Richard Sneyde, esquire, and Sir William Plumtre, priest, the executrix and executors of the will of Sir Thomas Boteler, knight, deceased, the founder of the school. The other deed, dated 1st April, 21 Hen. VIII. [1530], is a demise by George Bothe, of Dunham Massey, esquire, Randal Brereton, esquire, Richard Sneyde, esquire, and Sir William Plumtre, priest, of a close called "Bircheley," and certain land in Appleton, co. Chester, for a term of 16 years to Sir Richard Devias, to the use of Sir Robert Hall, of Warrington, priest, and his successor there if he should depart thence.

and heraldic and monumental notes from Middleton, Farnworth (1598), and Eccles churches; from the churches of Sefton (1598), Winwick, Ashton, and Warrington (1582); shields from an old domestic chapel of the Botelers at Bewsey Hall in 1564; and heraldic notes from the churches of Lancaster and Preston, and the mayor's house at Preston; besides a portion of a Molyneux pedigree, and some local shields and crests.

The internal evidence of the first of the two rolls of arms indicates that it was probably compiled towards the close of the reign of King Edward III. Accordingly we find included in the roll the following persons, who were knights of the shire in the years placed after their names:—Sir Thomas de Lathom, 1324, died 1370; Sir John de Assheton, 1382, 1388, and 1390; Sir John de Croft, 1388 and 1390, died 1416; Sir John de Dalton, 1340, died 1370; Sir William de Atherton, 1373 and 1381; Sir Thomas de Southworth, 1380; Sir Adam Banastre, 1332, died 1351;* Sir Adam de Hoghton, 1348, 1363, and 1365, died 1386; Sir Rafe de Ipres, 1378, 1390, and 1393; Sir Robert de Clifton, 1382 and 1383; Sir John Boteler, Baron of Warrington, 1379 and other years, died 1399; Sir Robert de Urswick, 1379 and other years to 1401; Matthew de Rixton, of Rixton Hall in Great Sankey, 1362, died in or before 1380; Sir Richard Molyneux, 1397, who was appointed High Sheriff for life in the same year; Robert Lawrence, 1404, 1406, and 1414; John de Holcroft, 1373; John Lawrence, 1419; Roger de Brockholes, 1376; Sir William de Hesketh, 1360; and Sir James de Harrington, 1404.†

Some of the heraldry is not quite in accordance with the arms usually accepted as the bearings of particular families. For instance, the arms which are attributed to Sir Gilbert de Halsall (No. 9), are those of Parr, of Parr, co. Lanc.; the Daltons (No. 14) usually bore Azure, *cruisily* and a lion rampant *guardant*

* Sir Adam was the father of Sir William Banastre, K.G.; perhaps he had another son of his own name, who is the person recorded in the roll.

† These dates are from "The Parliamentary Representation of the County and Borough "Constituencies of Lancaster, 1258—1885, by W. Duncombe Pink, and the Rev. Alfred B. "Beavan, M.A."

Argent, crowned Or; the cross in the coat of Pilkington (No. 21) should be a cross patonce voided; the Molyneux cross (Nos. 27, 44, and 78) is almost invariably *quarter* pierced; in the Byron coat (No. 32) the bendlets should be enhanced; in the Holland coat (No. 33) the semée de lys is omitted; the coat called Boteler (No. 38) is an unidentified* quartering of the Barons of Warrington; the Osbaldestons (No. 45) bore Argent, a mascle Sable between three pellets, and the coat here given is perhaps that of Cuerdale; in the Bohun arms (No. 51) the six lions rampant are omitted; and possibly there are other slight discrepancies.

The Roll from Mr. Lambard's Book of Lancashire, apparently is not earlier than A.D. 1514, in which year Sir Edward Stanley, who occurs in it (No. 122) as "Le Seigno^{r} Mounteagle," was created Lord Monteagle, by king Henry VIII. Possibly, however, both rolls include the names and arms of persons who were dead when the rolls were compiled.

The shields numbered 101 and 162 contain charges which are unknown to me, and of which no examples, so far as I know, can be found in any heraldic work; these charges are in the following forms—

In editing these Rolls, the names of persons and families have been printed in italics for the sake of clearness, the arms have been rendered in blazon, the consecutive numbers have been added for convenience of reference, and some few necessary additions have been placed within square brackets.

TAKEN OUT OF AN OLD BOOKE OF ARMES, A^{o} DN̄I 1568.

[1] [*Thomas*] *de Lathum.* Or, on a chief dancetté Azure, 3 plates.

[2] *Sr. Rich*[*ard*] *de Harington.* [Sable], fretty [Argent].

[3] *Sr Jo*[*hn*] *de Daker.* Sable, 3 escallops Argent.

[4] *Sr. Wal*[*ter*] *de Strickland.* Sable, 3 escallops Argent.

[5] *Sr. Tho*[*ma*]*s Tunstall.* Sable, 3 double combs 2 and 1 fessewise Argent.

* This coat has been called *Lostock*, but it is very questionable whether this can be considered a correct identification. Sometimes the lion is represented with two tails. The *Vilars* family, by alliance with which the Botelers obtained their Warrington estate, are said to have borne Argent, *six* lioncels rampant 3, 2, and 1 Gules.

[6] *Sr. Rafe de Standish.* Argent, a saltier engrailed Sable.

[7] *Sr. Rafe de Radcliffe.* Argent, 2 bendlets engrailed Sable, a label of 3 points Gules.

[8] *Sr. Jo*[*hn*] *de Singleton.* Gules, 3 chevronels Argent.

[9] *Sr. Gilbert de Halsall.* Argent, 2 bars Azure, a bordure engrailed Sable.

[10] *Sr. Jo*[*hn de*] *Ashton.* Argent, a mullet Sable charged with an annulet of the field.

[11] *Sr. Rog*[*e*]*r de Bethum.* Argent, a chief indented Azure, over all a bendlet Gules.

[12] *Sr. Jo*[*hn*] *de Croft.* Lozengy Argent and Sable.

[13] *Sr. Jo*[*hn*] *Boolde.* Argent, 2 chevronels Gules, on a canton of the last a cross patonce Or.

[14] *Sr. Jo*[*hn*] *de Dalton.* Azure, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or.

[15] *Sr. Jacob'* [*James*] *de Pickeringe.* Ermine, a lion rampant Azure, crowned Or.

[16] *Sr. Galf'* [*Geoffrey*] *de Workesley.* Argent, a chief Gules.

[17] *Sr. Will*[*ia*]*m de Atherton.* Gules, 3 hawks close Argent.

[18] *Sr. Henry Norres.* Quarterly Argent and Gules, in the 2nd and 3rd a fret Or, over all a fesse Azure.

[19] *Sr. Tho*[*mas*] *de Southworth.* Sable, a chevron between 3 crosses patonce Or.

[20] *Sr. Tho*[*mas*] *Fleminge.* Gules, fretty Argent, a fesse of the second.

[21] *Sr. Jo*[*hn*] *de Pilkinton.* Argent, a cross botonnée Gules voided of the field.

[22] *Sr. Adam Banester.* Argent, a cross cercelée Sable.

[23] *Sr. Adam de Houghton.* Sable, 3 bars [Argent].

[24] *Sr. Raf*[*e*] *de Ipres.* Argent, a chevron between 3 bulls' heads cabossed Gules.

[25] *Sr. Gilbert de Kighley.* Argent, a fesse Sable.

[26] *Sr. Tho*[*mas*] *Talbot.* Argent, 3 lions rampant Purpure.

[27] *Sr. Adam Moleneux.* Azure, a cross moline pierced Or.

[28] *Sr. Rob*[*ert*] *Clyfton.* Argent, on a bend Sable 3 mullets of the field.

[29] *Sr. Jo*[*hn*] *Butler de Bewsey, Baro de Warington.* Azure, a bend between 6 covered cups Or.

[30] *Sr. Jo*[*hn*] *Butler de Roclyffe.* Azure, a chevron between 3 covered cups Or.

[31] *Sr. Rob*[*ert*] *de Worsike,* [*Urswick*]. Argent, on a bend Sable 3 fusils each charged with a saltier Gules.

[32] . . . . *Beron* [*Byron*]. Argent, 3 bendlets Gules.

[33] . . . . *de Holand.* Azure, a lion rampant guardant Argent.

[34] *Sr. Mayu de Hedock* [*Haydock*]. Argent, a cross Sable, in dexter canton a fleur-de-lys of the last.

[35] *Le Sr. de Grand*[*i*]*sone.* Paly of 6 Argent and Azure, on a bend Gules 3 escallops Or.

[36] [*Matthew de Rixton*]. Argent, on a bend Sable 3 covered cups of the field.

[37] . . . . . Ermine, on a bend Gules 3 annulets Argent.

[38] *Sr. John Butler.* Argent, a lion rampant double queued Gules.

[39] *Sr. Will*[*ia*]*m de Farington.* Gules, 3 cinquefoils pierced Argent.

[40] *Sr. Ric*[*hard*] *Redmayn.* Gules, 3 lozenges [or cushions] Ermine.

[41] . . . . *Holande.* Azure, a lion rampant guardant Argent, oppressed by a bendlet Gules.

[42] *Sr.* . . . . *Holand.* Sable, a cross patonce Or.

[43] . . . . *Broghton.* Argent, 2 bars and a canton Gules.

[44] *Sr. Ric*[*hard*] *Molyneux.* Azure, a cross moline pierced Or.

[45] *Sr. John Osbalsdon.* Quarterly Sable and Argent, 4 leopards' faces counterchanged.

[46] . . . . *Gridley.* Gules, 3 bendlets enhanced Or.

[47] . . . . *Pudsey.* Vert, a chevron between 3 mullets Or pierced of the field.

[48] . . . . [*Lancaster*]. Argent, 2 bars Gules, on a canton of the last a lion passant [of the first].

[49] [*Dacre*?]. Per pale Argent and Gules, 3 escallops counterchanged. [This coat is difficult to identify; it may perhaps be a variety of the arms of Dacre.]

[50] . . . . [*Butler*]. Azure, a bend Gules [*sic*] between 6 covered cups Or.

[51] *Les armes de le mesme doict fut duc de Herford.* Azure, a bend Argent, cotised Or.

[52] *Les armes de le mesme doict fut com' de Dirby* [?]. Gules, 3 lions passant-guardant in pale Or, a bendlet Argent.

[53] *Le Sr. de Grand*[*i*]*sone.* Paly of 6, Azure and Argent, on a bend Gules 3 escallops Or.

[54] . . . . *Langton.* Argent, 3 chevronels Gules.

[55] *Sr.* . . *de Hudleston.* Gules, fretty Argent.

[56] . . . . *Bouthe.* [Argent], 3 boars' heads erect and erased [Sable].

[57] *Sr. Ric*[*hard*] *de Kighley.* Argent, a fesse Sable.

[58] . . . . *Frekelton.* Argent, a fleur-de-lys Gules.

[59] . . . . *Ditton.* Argent, a bend Sable.

[60] *Rob*[*er*]*t Laurence.* Argent, a cross raguled Gules.

[61] . . . . *Trauers.* Argent, 3 bears passant in pale Sable.

[62] . . . . *Barton.* Argent, 3 boars' heads couped Gules, armed Or.

[63] *S. Thomas Tunstall.* Sable, 3 double combs 2 and 1 pale-wise Argent.

[64] . . . . *Rigmaydon.* Argent, 3 stags' heads cabossed Sable.

[65] . . . . *Strangways.* Sable, 3 lions passant in pale paly [of 6] Argent and Gules.

[66] *Thomas de Borouse.* Azure, 3 fleurs-de-lys Or.

[67] *Jo*[*hn*] *de Wrightington.* Azure, a chevron Argent, between 3 crosses botonnée fitchée Or.

[68] . . . . *Bradshawe de Bradshawe.* Argent, 2 bendlets Sable.

[69] . . . . *Balderstone.* Argent, a cross patonce Sable.

[70] *Jo*[*hn*] *de Lyndesey.* Gules, an orle Argent.

[71] . . . . *Duckworth* [*Dukinfield*?]. Argent, a cross pointed and voided Sable.

[72] *Henry Charnock.* [Argent], on a bend [Sable] 3 crosses patonce [cross-croslets of the field].

[73] [*Bradshaw*?]. [Argent], 2 bendlets and a bordure Sable. [This may be a differenced Bradshaw coat. It is sometimes assigned to Atherton, of Atherton, co. Lanc., and may be an ancient bearing of that family.]

[74] [*John de*] *Holcroft.* [Argent], a cross and bordure engrailed Sable.

[75] [*Forster* ?]. Argent, a chevron between 3 hunting horns stringed Sable. [This is a doubtful coat. It was borne by Bradford, of Bradford, co. York.]

[76] . . . . *Strangewayes.* Sable, 2 lions passant in pale paly [of 6] Gules and Argent.

[77] *Jo*[*hn*] *Laurens.* Argent, a cross raguled Gules.

[78] *Thomas le Molyneux.* Azure, a cross moline pierced Or, in dexter chief a fleur-de-lys Argent.

[79] . . . . *Berewyk.* Argent, 3 boars' heads erased Sable, muzzled Gules.

[80] [*Boteler*]. Argent, 2 bendlets and in sinister chief an annulet Gules. [This coat is assigned to *Sir Raufe le Botiller* in the Boroughbridge Roll, 1322.]

[81] . . . . *Katerall.* [Azure], 3 mascles [Or].

[82] *Sr. Will*[*ia*]*m Wyndsor.* Sable, a saltier Argent.

[83] . . . . *Erelond* [*Ireland*]. Gules, 6 fleurs-de-lys 3, 2, and 1, Argent.

[84] *Sr. Jo*[*hn*] *Kighley.* Argent, on a fesse Sable a crescent of the field.

[85] *Nicholas Forwarde.* Per pale, baron and femme. (1) Sable, on a chevron, between 3 crosses patonce, Argent, a crescent, of the field [*Forwarde* ?]. (2) Argent, a cross Sable, in the dexter canton a fleur-de-lys untinctured [*Haydock, or Eccleston* ?].

[86] [*Roger de*] *Brockhull.* Argent, a chevron between 3 brocks, or badgers, Sable.

[87] [*Sir William de*] *Hesketh.* Argent, on a bend Azure 3 garbs Or.

[88] [*Hawley* ?]. Per bend Or and Vert.

[89] . . . . . Or, a saltier Gules, a label of 5 points Argent.

[90] . . . . . Sable, a fesse between 3 maunches Argent.

[91] [*Ellis* ?] Or, on a cross Sable 5 crescents Argent.

[92] . . . . *Pilkinton.* Argent, a cross patonce voided Gules. [The name is by a later hand.]

[93] . . . . *Greneacre.* Gules, a saltier engrailed Or.

[94] *Sr. Will*[*ia*]*m Harington.* Argent, fretty Sable.

[95] [*Mascy* ?] Quarterly Or and Gules, a bendlet of the last.

[96] . . . . . Argent, 2 bars Sable, on a canton of the last an orle of the field.

[97] [*Forster* ?]. [Argent], on a chevron between 3 hunting-horns stringed Sable, a fleur-de-lys of the field. [See note to No. 75.]

[98] . . . . *Payntypetout* [*sic*]. Or, a cross engrailed Sable.

[99] [*Bulkeley* ?]. Argent, 3 bulls' heads cabossed Sable.

[100] [*Roos* ?]. Or, 3 water-bougets Sable.

[101] . . . . . Argent, a chevron Sable between 3 Vert.

[102] [*Skillicorne*]. Argent, a cross Sable, a chief counter-compony of the first and second.

[103] . . . . . Argent, a bend compony Or and Gules fimbriated Sable, a canton Azure.

[104] [*Clifton* ?]. Sable, on a bend Argent 3 mullets Gules.

[105] *Sr. Alein de Holand.* Azure, semée de lys and a lion rampant guardant Argent.

[106] *Sr. Jaco.* [*James*] *de Harington.* Sable, a fret [or fretty] Argent.

[107] *Sr. Rob*[*ert*] *de Vrsewike.* Argent, on a bend Sable, 3 fusils of the field each charged with a saltier Gules.

[108] . . . . *Fitz Warin.* Quarterly per fesse indented Argent and Gules.

[109] *Sr. Ed*^{s} [*Edward*] *Talbot.* Argent, 3 lions rampant Purpure.

[110] *Sr.* . . . *de Radclyffe.* Argent, a bend engrailed Sable.

[111] *Sr. Jo*[*hn*] *de Ashton.* Argent, a mullet Sable.

finis.

MR. LAMBARD IN HIS BOOKE OF LANCASHIRE.

[112] *Blundell.* Azure, a cross moline quarter pierced Or, in dexter chief an annulet untinctured. [*Molyneux.*]

[113] *Prestwiche.* [Vert ?], a mermaid [proper] crined Or, holding in the dexter hand a comb and in the sinister hand a mirror both likewise Or, within 11 cross-croslets in orle Vert [Or ?].

[114] *Pilkinton.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th Argent, a cross patonce voided Gules; 2nd and 3rd Sable, a lion rampant Argent.

[115] *Longtree.* [Argent], three ermine spots [Sable].

[116] *John de Broghton.* Argent, 2 bars Gules, on a canton of the last, a cross of the field.

[117] *Richarde Hoghton.* Sable, 3 bars Argent.

[118] *Thomas Bradsha[w].* Argent, 2 bendlets Sable.

[119] *John Lancaster, et Rog[e]r Lanc[aste]r.* Argent, 2 bars Gules, on a canton of the last a lion passant guardant Or.

[120] *Monsr. John Tounley.* Argent, a fesse and in chief 3 mullets Sable.

[121] *Mos^r. Will[ia]m Norres.* Argent, a chevron between 3 eagles' heads erased Sable.

[122] *Le Seign^r Mounteagle.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th Argent, on a bend Azure 3 stags' heads cabossed Or [*Stanley*], 2nd and 3rd Or, on a chief indented Azure, 3 plates [Lathom], in the centre a crescent untinctured.

[123] *Atherton.* Gules, 3 hawks close, Argent.

[124] *John Talbot de Salbury.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, 3 lions rampant Purpure [*Talbot*], 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a saltier engrailed Gules [*Clitherowe*].

[125] *Thomas Shirburne.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a lion rampant Vert, 2nd and 3rd, Vert, an eagle displayed Argent.

[126] *Thomas Holt de Gristilhurst.* Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable 3 fleurs-de-lys of the field.

[127] [*William ?*] *Wes[t]by de Moubrick.* Argent, on a chevron Azure 3 cinquefoils of the field.

[128] *Mos^r. Alexander Osbalsdon.* Argent, a mascle Sable between 3 pellets.

[129] [*Ralph ?*] *Standishe.* Sable, 3 standing-dishes Argent.

[130] *Wilfride Preston.* Argent, 2 bars Gules, on a canton of the last a cinquefoil Or.

[131] *Mos^r. Geffrey Preston.* Argent, a saltier engrailed Sable.

[132] *Thomas Southworth.* Sable, a chevron between 3 crosses patonce [cross-croslets] Argent.

[133] *Parre de Parre.* Argent, 2 bars Azure.

[134] *Chaunsfelde, de Robertshall.* Argent, a fret engrailed and in chief a crescent Sable.

[135] *Starky, de Simondstone.* [Argent], a stork Sable, beaked and legged Gules, in chief a crescent of the last.

[136] *William Berdesley, de Berdesley.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, 2 bars Gules, on a canton of the last a maunch Or [Berdesey], 2nd and 3rd, Ermine, on a chief Or, 2 boars' heads couped Sable.

[137] *Hugo Fleming de Ridale.* Argent, fretty Gules, a label of 3 points Vert.

[138] *Gervise Midleton, ædes de Betham.* Argent, on a saltier engrailed Sable a crescent of the field.

[139] *Joh[n] Blacburne, de Caponwra.* Argent, on a bend Sable, 3 lozenges [of the field] each charged with a saltier Gules [*Urswick*].

[140] *Worthinton.* Argent, 3 tridents with cross handles erect Sable.

[141] *Thurstanus Tildesley.* Argent, 3 rush-hills Vert, each charged with a plate [?].

[142] *Singleton de Broghton.* Gules, 3 plates.

[143] *Edmund Trafford, de Trafford.* Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, a gryphon segreant Gules [*Trafford*]; 2nd, Argent, on a bend Azure 3 garbs Or [*Fytton*]; 3rd, Argent, on a bend Gules 3 escarbuncles Or [*Thornton*].

[144] *Bouthe.* Argent, 3 boars' heads erect and erased Sable.

[145] *John Nowell de Walley.* Argent, 3 covered cups Sable.

[146] *Nicolas Skilliscorne.* Argent, a cross Sable, a chief counter-compony [or checky] of the 2nd and 1st.

[147] *Balderston.* [Argent], a cross patonce Sable.

[148] *Redmayn de Ireby.* Gules, 3 cushions lozengewise Ermine, tasselled Or.

[149] *Redmain, de Thorton.* The same, with a crescent Argent in the fesse point.

[150] *Redmain, de Twyforton.* The same, with the crescent Sable.

[151] *Langley.* Argent, a cockatrice Sable, combed and wattled of the field [Gules].

[152] *Will[ia]m Dyneley, de Downam.* Argent, a fesse, and in chief 3 mullets of 6 points pierced, Sable.

[153] *Jo[hn] Hoghton, de Pendleton.* Sable, 3 bars [Argent], on the middle one a mullet of 6 points pierced, Gules.

[154] *Radclyffe, de Todmerdine.* Argent, a bend engrailed Sable; in sinister chief a mullet Gules.

[155] *Banester, de Banke.* Argent, 2 dossers in fesse between 4 fleurs-de-lys, 2 in chief and 2 in base, all Sable.

[156] *Banaster, de Altam.* The same with a crescent in chief Gules.

[157] *Nicolas Skilliscorne.* Argent, a cross Sable, a chief checky of the 1st and 2nd.

[158] *Le Baro de Walton.* Argent, 3 chevronels Gules [*Langton*].

[159] *Thomas Langton, de Lowe.* The same, with a crescent in dexter chief Gules.

[160] *Monsr. Rob[er]t Hesketh.* Argent, on a bend Sable 3 garbs Or.

[161] [*Adam ?*] *Hylton.* Argent, a lion rampant Gules [*Hulton*].

[162] *Adlinton.* Sable, 3 Argent.

[163] *Kellet.* Argent, a boar passant Sable.

[164] *Gilbroke. al[ia]s Gillebrunte.* Argent, 2 swords [or "brands"] in saltier, points downwards, Sable. [*Gillibrand.*]

[165] *Ric[hard] Banaster, de Brokden.* Argent, 2 dossers in fesse, between 4 fleurs-de-lys, 2 in chief and 2 in base, Sable; in chief a martlet [untinctured]. [These dossers are much longer and different in form from those in Nos. 155 and 156.]

[166] *Holiearde.* Argent, a wolf saliant Sable.

[167] *More.* Argent, a chevron between 3 billets Sable.

[168] *Bekensall.* Argent, 3 crosses couped Sable.

[169] *Adlinton.* [Sable], a chevron between 3 goats' or antelopes' heads erased [Argent, attired Or].

[170] *Cleton; idem p' Cleden.* Argent, a cross engrailed Sable between 4 torteaux.

[171] *Frelket.* Argent, a cross-bow reversed, between 3 martlets Sable.

[172] *Gylpin.* Or, a boar passant Sable.

[173] *Moston, de . . . .* Argent, a boar passant Sable.

[174] *Banester.* Argent, a cross patonce Sable.

[175] *Bradley.* Argent, a fesse Gules, between 3 cross-croslets fitché Sable.

[176] *Brockhale.* Argent, a chevron between 3 badgers or "brocks" Sable.

[177] *Byram.* [Argent], a chevron between 3 hedgehogs Sable.

[178] *Skilliscorne.* [Sable], a cross [Argent] between 4 garbs [untinctured], a chief counter-compony Sable and Argent. [This shield has been crossed out.]

[179] [*William ?*] *Sandes* [a blank shield].

[180] *Skilliscorne.* Sable, a cross checky Argent and of the field, between 4 garbs Or.

[181] *Singleton.* Gules, a chevron Argent between 3 plates.

[182] *Butler, de Kirkeland.* Azure, a chevron between 3 covered cups Or.

[183] *Nuttall.* Sable, a shack-bolt Argent.

[184] [*Coupland ?*]. Argent, a cross Sable. This coate was set downe in the Visit. of Chesshire in 1566 by the name of Banester. [In another hand] The coate of *Dahurste.*

FAZACRELEGH.

ROBERT, SON OF JOHN, . . TO . . JOHN, SON OF JOHN.

Communicated by George Grazebrook, F.S.A.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Johannis filij Margerie dedi concessi et hac presenti Carta mea confirmavi Johanni filio Johannis heredibus et assignatis suis vnam acram terre mee cum pertinencijs in Walton jacentem in ffazacrelegh : Ita integre videlicit sicut eam tenui et habui de dono et feoffamento Roberti de ffazacrelegh secundum metas et bundas contentas in veteri carta inde mihi edita per predictum Robertum sine vllo retenemento Habendum et tenendum eidem Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis de capitali domino feodi illius per servicium inde debitum et consuetum, libere quiete bene et in pace cum communis et aysiamentis eidem terre aliqualiter pertinentibus in predicta villa pro omnibus alijs servicijs et demandis. Et ego dictus Robertus et heredes mei predictam acram terre cum pertinencijs predicto Johanni heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes mortales warantizabimus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Walton die Lune proxime ante festum Sancti Barnabe anno regni regis Edwardi filij regis Edwardi decimo octavo.

Hijs testibus :

Roberto filio Henrici
Johanne filio Margerie
Ricardo filio Johannis
Alan del Whike
Roberto Bullock & alijs.

6 × 3½ (Seal gone.)

(Translation.)

ROBERT, SON OF JOHN, . TO . JOHN, SON OF JOHN. 1a. Land.

Be it known to those present and to come that I, Robert the son of John, the son of Margery, have given, granted, and by this my present Charter have confirmed to John the son of John, his heirs and assigns, One Acre of my Land, with appurtenances in Walton, lying in ffazacrelegh, as entirely viz. as I have held and had the same by the gift and feoffment of Robert de ffazacrelegh, according to the metes and bounds contained in an ancient charter made for me by the aforesaid Robert, without any reservation. To have and to hold to the said John his heirs and assigns of the chief lord of that fee by the service thence due and accustomed, freely, quietly, well and in peace, with commons and easements to the said Land in any wise belonging, in the aforesaid villa, for all other services and demands. And I, the said Robert and my heirs, the aforesaid Acre of Land with appurtenances to the aforesaid John his heirs and assigns, against all mortals will warrant for ever. In testimony of which thing I have put my Seal to this present Charter.

Dated at Walton on Monday next before the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle in the Eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward. 1325.

Before these Witnesses :

Robert son of Henry
John son of Margery
Richard son of John
Alan del Whike
Robert Bullock and others

PROCEEDINGS,

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1885.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, on Thursday, the 22nd of January, 1885; F. J. BAILEY, M.D., Vice-President, in the chair; when the

ANNUAL REPORT

was read and approved of, as follows:—

The Council are glad to say that the favourable anticipations expressed in their last Report, as to the prospects of the approaching Session, have been amply justified. The number and character of the Papers read before the Society, and the importance of the communications received, will, they believe, be found to render the forthcoming volume unusually interesting and valuable.

The Council, however, much regret to remark that the attendance of members at the Meetings of the Society is far from satisfactory. In this respect they trust that, if only as a matter of courtesy to the readers of Papers, the members will second the efforts the Council are making towards restoring the Society to its former successful position.

During the past year the Society has sustained a very serious loss by the death of the Reverend Canon Hume, one of the last survivors of the original founders of the Society, to which, as Hon. Secretary for nearly the first half of its existence, and subsequently as President and Vice-President for many years, he rendered invaluable assistance, filling the chair with dignity and success, and contributing many valuable Papers to the Society's Transactions.

The Council have also to report the death of another of their number, the Rev. R. R. Moore, in whose place they have elected Mr. J. H. Genn. Mr. Geo. Grazebrook, F.S.A., has, with great regret, retired from the Council, but his place has not yet been filled up, pending the Society's decision upon the proposed alteration in the Rules.

And it was resolved—

1.—That Law XI. be amended, by omitting the words "They shall not be entitled to vote; but they shall receive the Society's publications free of expense," in lines 4 and 5; by substituting the words "Honorary and Associate Members" for the word "they," in line 9; and by inserting the words "except when Officers, or Members of the Council, of the Society" after the word "vote," in line 9.

2.—That Law XII. be amended, by inserting the words "a Librarian, a Curator," after the word "Treasurer," and by substituting the word "twelve" for the word "fifteen."

LIST OF PAPERS READ.

* 5th February, 1885.—"Thomas Lurting: a Liverpool Worthy." By William E. A. Axon.

† 19th February.—"Booksellers and Stationers in Warrington, 1639 to 1657, with the full List of the Contents of a Stationer's Shop there in 1647." By W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A.

5th March.—"Extracts from the Diary of a Lancashire (?) Traveller in the Low Countries, in the year 1638." [The MS. Diary was lent by Rev. W. B. Grenside, Rector of Melling, near Lancaster.]

19th March.—"Marriages between Children in the 16th Century, illustrated by examples from the Records of the Consistory Court, Chester." By J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A.

‡ 16th April.—"The Ancient Parish of West Kirby." By Charles D. Brown.

12th November.—"Miscellaneous Communications relating to Lancashire and Cheshire." By E. M. Hance, LL.B.

§ 26th November.—"Twenebrokes, or Twanbrook, of Appleton, Grappenhall, and Daresbury, in the County of Chester, A.D. 1170 to 1831." By John Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

‖ 10th December.—"Extracts from the Parish Records of Upton." By E. M. Hance, LL.B.

7th January, 1886.—"A Pilgrimage to an Astronomer's Mecca." By James Bromley.

21st January.—"Studs and Ornaments on Leather, found on the Leasowe Shore." By Charles Potter.

NAMES OF MEMBERS ELECTED DURING SESSION.

Lord Bishop of Chester.
J. Harris Gibson.
W. D. Caröe.
Rev. J. Mansell.
Samuel Cross.
Webster Atherton, *Assoc. Member.*
W. Forshaw Wilson.

THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE

In Account with the Treasurer, ending 31st December, 1885.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
1885.			
Balance in hand	2	8	0
Subscriptions received	98	3	6
Books sold	0	15	6
Donation—Mr. Mayer	5	0	0
	£106	7	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
1885.			
Vol. xxxiv. :—			
Printing—Brakell	52	0	6
Index	1	0	0
Sessional Expenses :—			
Rent—Royal Institution	10	10	0
Insurance	0	16	0
Printing Cards, Circulars, &c.	8	11	0
Refreshments	6	16	2
Postage and Stationery, per Treasurer	2	11	4
Balance in hands of Executors of the late Mr. Jacob, 31st Dec., 1885	24	2	0
	£106	7	0

* *Ante*, p. 21. † *Ante*, p. 67. ‡ *Ante*, p. 29. § *Ante*, p. 1. ‖ *Ante*, p. 141.

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